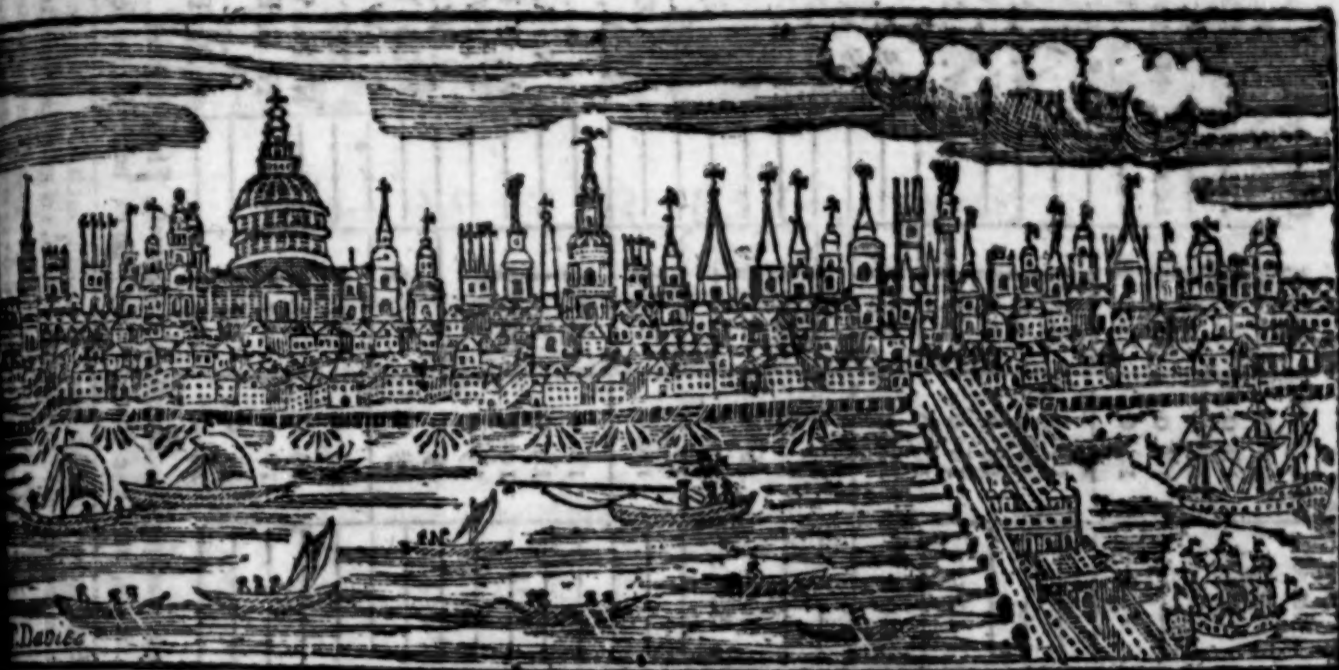


# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

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With accurate Plans of the

WARDS of BILLINGSGATE and BRIDGE-WITHIN, and Views of two Churches, neatly engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or fitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

## PRICES of STOCKS, &amp;c. in MARCH, 1767:

Bank.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. P. C. confol.	3 1/4 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
142	233 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		S. W.	rain
142	233 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2		89 1/2	89			102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		W.	mild
143	233 1/2		88 1/2	88	89 1/2	89	91 1/2	91 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		N. W.	mild
Sunday	233 1/2		88 1/2		89 1/2	89			103 1/2	103 1/2		18 0	27 1/2		W. S. W.	fine
143	236 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2		89 1/2	89	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		18 0	27 1/2		S. W.	fine
143	233 1/2		88 1/2		89 1/2	89			102 1/2	102 1/2		16 0	27 1/2		W. b. N.	rain
143	235 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	88	89 1/2	89	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		W. S. W.	fine
142	237 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		W. b. N.	cloudy
Sunday	237 1/2		88 1/2		89 1/2	88			102 1/2	102 1/2		16 0	27 1/2		N.	fair
142	236 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		16 0	27 1/2		S. E.	fair
142	237 1/2		88 1/2		89 1/2	88			102 1/2	102 1/2		16 0	27 1/2		S. E.	fine
Sunday	237 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		15 0	27 1/2		W. b. N.	fine
142	237 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	88	89 1/2	88	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	16 0	27 1/2		N. b. E.	fine
Shut	140 1/2		88 1/2	88	89 1/2	89	91 1/2	91 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Shut	17 0	27 1/2		N. N. E.	fine
	142 1/2		88 1/2	88	89 1/2	89			103 1/2	103 1/2		17 0	27 1/2		N. E.	fine
Sunday	245 1/2		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2	Shut	Shut		18 0	27 1/2		N. b. E.	rain
	246 1/2	102 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2				18 0	27 1/2		N. E.	raw
	245 1/2	102 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		E.	rain
	246 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		N. E.	fair
	245 1/2	101 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		W. b. N.	cloudy
Sunday	244 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		N. W.	rain
	243 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89						19 0	27 1/2		S. W.	cloudy
	243 1/2	101 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89						19 0	27 1/2		W. b. N.	fine
	243 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	93 1/2	93 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		N. W.	cloudy
	244 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89	93 1/2	93 1/2				19 0	27 1/2		W.	fine
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	246 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88	95	93				18 0	27 1/2		N. E.	fine
	246 1/2		88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88	95	93				18 0	27 1/2		S. S. E.	fine

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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For M A R C H, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



YOU will please to give the following strictures a place in your next London Magazine, and you will oblige your monthly customer and humble servant, &c.

Archbishop Wake is generally ranked in the class of those great names which have been ornaments to the protestant cause, and to the church of England in particular. But they who please themselves with entertaining this opinion of him, will be not a little mortified to find what abatements they are obliged to make from it, upon reading certain anecdotes which the author of the Confessional has brought to light. In page the 62d of the preface to that candid work, we are let to know, that this archbishop was but half a protestant at best, that he had been intriguing with a popish church, and "forming a project of peace and union between it and the English church, founded upon this condition, that each of the two communities should retain the greatest part of their respective and peculiar doctrines."—What a door is here opened for reflexion! cries the Confessionalist. "A protestant archbishop of Canterbury, a pretended champion too of the protestant religion, sets on foot a project for union with a popish church, and that with such concessions in favour of the grossest superstition and idolatry, &c!"—A very lamentable affair indeed!—But pray, sir, how does it appear that such a plot as this was ever laid by the archbishop? What authority have you for the charge?—Why, no less than the authority of the celebrated Dr. Mosheim.—What says Dr. Mosheim?—Mosheim says, March, 1766.

that archbishop Wake had formed a project of peace and union between the English and Gallican church, &c. &c. *Pacem cum ecclesiâ Gallicanâ*, &c. most evidently meaning, in this place, not the French popish, but the French protestant church. But it happens luckily for our author, that by *ecclesia Anglicana*, in many writers, perhaps in most, is meant the Gallican popish church, by way of eminence, as it is established in France with certain rights and privileges relative to the papal jurisdiction.

Thus is the formidable plot unravelled, and turns out to be nothing more or less than a sham-plot dressed out by our ingenious author himself, who, taking advantage of this pitiful ambiguity in the *Gallican church*, will needs make Dr. Mosheim in this place speak of the popish church of France, instead of the protestant reformed churches in that country; of which latter only can the words be understood consistently with the context, or the design of the author in the passage where they are found, and surely no mortal who had ever looked into his original with the least degree of attention, could possibly have fixed any other sense upon the words, unless he had some other object in view besides truth. For the proof of what is here alledged, I desire only to refer the reader to the original itself, p. 1032, quarto edition, Latin, printed 1755.—And now, what a door is here opened for reflection!—But whether for reflection upon the archbishop, or his candid confessor, the world will judge.

But our author is not so easily answered; for, whatever becomes of the Gallican church, his censure of the archbishop is justified by a previous remark made a page or two before by the same Dr. Mosheim, who, it seems, observes, "That in these latter days the reformed churches (comprehending various

rious sectaries and opinions) live together in charity and friendship, and unite their efforts in healing the breach and diminishing the weight and importance of those controversies which separate them from the communion of the Romish church."—By which, "Dr. Mosheim certainly means, says he, that the reformed churches have in these latter days shifted nearer to popery."

—But Dr. Mosheim certainly means no such thing; he neither says nor insinuates any thing like it, but just the reverse; for the proof of which I again refer the reader to the original, p. 1030.—But the Confessionalist hath picked up this meaning from the blunder of the translator. The words of the original are, speaking of the reformed churches in general,—*bodie amice inter se vivunt & junctis id agunt viribus, ut pondera litium, quæ Christianos, a Romanâ communione semotos, distinent, magis extenuentur & diminuantur.* The plain meaning of which is, that the several reformed churches, notwithstanding the peculiar tenets which keep them distinct from each other, and the various opinions, or disputes, which subsist amongst particular members in each community, yet do they all now-a-days, says he, live amicably together, and unite their just endeavours towards lessening the weight and importance of those controversies which separate them, not from the church of Rome, as the translation makes it, but from one another. Not controversies between papists and protestants, but between protestants among themselves; or between Christians that had departed from the Roman communion, but still differed from one another; for these were the differences Mosheim is here speaking of, that were endeavoured to be softened and composed betwixt the reformed themselves, to enable them the better to stand out with their united strength against the common enemy, the church of Rome.

The translator, by not attending to the grammatical construction of this plain sentence, hath committed a blunder which a school-boy would be ashamed of; and by not attending to the sense of his author hath made him speak nonsense, and in direct contradiction to the whole purpose and design of the subject he is upon. In consequence of which, he is driven to make

the following awkward apology, or rather censure upon his author; "Mr. Maclaine (to use the prefacer's words) in his note upon this passage, calls it a strange and groundless aspersión, and finds it difficult to conceive how it should escape the pen of this excellent historian." Now, you see the fault is not in the historian's pen, but in the pen of the translator. However, our candid author was glad to lay hold of the blunder, for the sake of introducing his absurd calumny upon archbishop Wake.

One cannot but observe, that in both these citations from Mosheim, betwixt the carelessness of the translator and the wilful ignorance of the retailer, so gross is the misrepresentation, that its parallel is scarce to be met with in any other book within the compass of so few pages.

I have called our author *candid*, because that epithet has been given him before, in the same sense, I presume, as *Lucus à non lucendo*, and by the same figure I have no objection against calling the gentleman WHITE, although his real name should happen to be BLACK—.

Oxford, March 19, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE had the pleasure of reading lately the Rev. Mr. K—ing's discourses on St. Paul's, as well as on Moses's wish. I think he shews himself to be an excellent scholar, and a judicious critic. As this gentleman has explained these texts in a manner different from all former commentators, I wish he would give me his opinion on the following. *The angels which kept not their first estate.* Jude. Where was this first estate? In the mean time permit me to write you my opinion.—Antient and modern divines represent it to have been in heaven—the heaven of heavens—the throne of God.—This opinion seems to me to be contrary to scripture and to reason.—Let us consult scripture. The first place I shall take notice of is in Job, ch. i. v. 6. *There was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the lord, and Satan came also among them.* Surely the good bishop Patrick must be mistaken in representing this part of the history as real. I rather

rather believe at this place the poetical description begins, which his lordship confines to the 3d chapter. See the argument. The whole history I apprehend to be poetically worked up, though at the same time—Certain I am that there was such a man as Job—because God by his prophet Ezekiel has confirmed it ch. xiv. v. 14.—The next text I shall mention is from Isaiah, chap. xiv. v. 14. *How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning;* and this text—says the bishop—is not to be taken literally. For he observes, by Lucifer we are to understand the king of Babylon.—This likewise is a figurative expression.

Again—I beheld Satan as lightning, says our saviour falling from heaven (i. e.) As I send you my disciples with power to cast out devils, the prince of the devils dominion over the heathen world shall in great part be lost by Translation of the gentiles from darkness to light—from the power of Satan to God. Such expressions, as falling from heaven, have been made use of by heathen authors—*Collegam tuum de calo detraxisti:—Ex astris decidisse.*

The last text I shall mention is from Revelations, ch. xii. v. 7. *There was a war in heaven, Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, and the dragon fought with the angels, and prevailed not, neither was their place found any more in heaven.* The same explanation is given to this, as to the preceding quotation, by Dr. Hammond, and by the learned Dr. Newton on the prophecies. Now, Sir, if these texts of scripture do not prove the devil's estate to have been originally in heaven, the throne of God: Why should the antient and modern divines assert such a seeming contradiction? Reason tells us there can be no passions, such as hatred, malice, pride, and envy, among the angels of God, but peace and unity, love and charity: Heaven must be a place, where there is not a possibility of sinning. If then the devil, Lucifer, and his angels, had not a place in that heavenly kingdom, where was it? Why probably, agreeable to his name, in the morning star. There they might have been placed, by the great Creator, under some restriction, which by their disobedience they forfeited. If we al-

low the plurality of worlds, I don't see any absurdity in the thought.—This is not matter of faith, no reflection on Revelation which I highly reverence, but an agreeable speculation, if I may be allowed the term.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader  
and admirer. D. B.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

A Few days ago, being called upon by business to take a journey into Kent, and having seen various paragraphs in the news papers relative to the town intended to be built on Shooter's-hill, I determined, time and weather permitting, to take a survey of the ground on which this grand and capital design is intended to be constructed. The day very fortunately proved clear and serene though I am credibly informed few fogs are ever seen on this hill; and having dispatched my business much sooner than I expected I had a very favourable and convenient opportunity of making diligent enquiry, not only as to the reality of the design, which I find to be authentic, but in being shewn the identical spot on which the town is to be built; since which, thro' the interest of a particular friend I have been favoured with a sight of the plan, which is intended to be engraved with all possible expedition, by a celebrated artist, for publication; the particulars of which, with an accurate description of the situation of the hill (if you approve of it) you may communicate to the public, or reject and condemn it to any other use you may think proper.

Shooter's Hill (in the county of Kent) is within the distance of eight miles of London and Westminster, and about one mile from the water side; totally free from all other inconveniencies that generally result from a situation so near a river; commanding a delightful, luxuriant, and extensive view of six counties, and a variegated prospect of the river Thames for 40 miles; a situation not to be equalled in the kingdom of Great Britain. At the entrance, or first part of the hill, a small distance beyond the eight-mile stone, on the North East of the road, the side on which the town is to be built, is a very pleasant spot of ground, about five acres, on which is intended

to be built seventy houses; in the construction of which, contrary to the general mode of building, the utmost elegance and uniformity is to be observed. These houses, beautiful in their situation, are not designed to compose any part of the town, the ground marked out for that purpose being upon the summit of the hill, about half a mile nearer Dartford. Between the front of these buildings facing the river, and certain premises belonging to Col. Ord of the artillery, a grand scheme is projected for a new road, which (under the direction of an eminent surveyor is intended to be made with so small and gradual an ascent, as to render the hill, which has so long been complained of for its difficulty, easy and pleasant.

This road will lead immediately to the town, and be a considerable saving, in point of distance, to all those who travel it. The town is to be constructed upon a new and elegant design; an external and internal circus with four regular and spacious streets leading through it. The houses, though intended to be built with the greatest and most exact uniformity, will be adapted suitably to the persons by whom they are to be inhabited; some for trade, others private; small tenements will also be built at easy rents in proper places (not to destroy the uniformity of the town) for the reception of persons of inferior rank; and a market-place upon a new and elegant principle will be constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants, so judiciously and mechanically contrived to have every use that can possibly be devised without the least annoyance. In a large spacious field, called Hollybush (a situation surpassing all description) an internal circus consisting of sixty houses is intended to be built for the reception of persons of fashion; in the construction of which the utmost attention will be paid to improve by art, what nature has so bountifully, so lavishly bestowed. In the centre of this field, at the distance of six hundred feet from the houses, a magnificent octagon building will be erected from a capital design of a celebrated artist, intended for a tavern and public breakfasting room, which will be encompassed with a delightful piece of water thirty feet wide, to be overlaid

with four Chinese bridges. Hot and cold baths will be constructed upon new and elegant principles for the use of those whose health may require them. And as the mineral spring on this hill hath long been esteemed for its salubrious qualities, every convenience will be contrived that art can devise for the accommodation of those who may prefer this situation for their place of residence; four grand and spacious avenues are intended to this circus through four superb and magnificent arches, in which will be displayed great elegance of taste and excellency of workmanship. The vacant ground before the houses, consisting of several acres, will be laid out by a celebrated arborist, with the utmost taste and elegance, with dwarf evergreens and flowering shrubs, so judiciously planted as to form a delightful rural scene, without intercepting any of the prospects. Chinese temples and elegant statues on highly finished pedestals will be placed at proper points of view: nature and art sweetly harmonizing to render this town, when compleated, not only the most capital in Great Britain, but, without the least exaggeration, even in Europe.

A. B.

*To the PRINTER, &c.*  
S I R,

**A**MONG all the excellent papers of the great Mr. Addison, there is no one sentiment of that admirable writer, that pleases me more than this short sentence; "Were my abilities equal to my wishes, there should be neither pain nor poverty in the world. Such a heart is an inexhaustible fund of benevolence, and raises the soul above the unsatisfactory desires of the lower world. Such ideas are very pertinent to these times of misery and distress, when so many of our poor, worthy, fellow creatures, have not the real necessities of life: while the tyrant, the luxurious and inordinant, revel in the ruin of the innocent. I beg you would give room, to the following generous act, which I have copied from the most edifying, useful and entertaining collection of a friend. I hope he will be prevailed on to publish them, as they cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to the public." An ecclesiastic of great eminence

a

a constant custom, twice a week, to give public audience to all indigent people in the hall of his palace, and relieve every one according to their various necessities, or the motions of his bounty. —One day a poor widow, encouraged with the fame of his generosity, came into the hall of his palace, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid, about 15 years of age. When her turn came to be heard, the good divine, discerning the marks of an extraordinary modesty in her face and carriage, as also in her daughter, he encouraged her to tell her wants freely. She blushing, and not without tears, thus addressed herself to him: "My lord, I owe for the rent of my house, five crowns; and such is my misfortune, that I have no other means to pay it, save what would break my heart, since my landlord threatens to force me to it; that is, to prostitute this my only child, whom I have hitherto, with great care, educated in virtue and an abhorrence of that odious crime. What I beg of your lordship is, that you would please to interpose your sacred authority, and protect us from the violence of this cruel man, till by our honest industry we can procure the money for him." The bishop, moved with admiration of the woman's virtue and innocent modesty, bid her be of good courage. Then he immediately writ a billet; and giving it into the widow's hands, "Go, said he, to my steward with this paper, and he shall deliver you five crowns to pay your rent." The poor widow, overjoyed, and returning her generous benefactor a thousand thanks, went directly to the steward, and gave him the note, which when he had read he told out fifty crowns. She, astonished at the meaning of it, refused to take above five, saying; "She asked the bishop for no more, and she was sure it was some mistake." On the other side, the steward insisted on his master's order, not daring to call it in question. At all the arguments he could use, were insufficient to prevail on her to take any more than five crowns: therefore, to end the controversy, he offered to go back with her to his mansion, and refer it to him. When they came before the munificent prelate, and he was fully informed of the business—"It is true, said he, I made a mistake in writing fifty crowns; give me the paper, and I will rectify it."

Thereupon he wrote again, saying to the woman, "So much candour and virtue deserve a recompence; here I have ordered you five hundred crowns; what you can spare of it, lay up as a dowry to give with your daughter in marriage."

*A succinct Account of the Wards of Billingsgate and Bridge Within, with an accurate PLAN of those Wards.*

**B**ILLINGSGATEWARD, is situated on the Thames side, to the South; has Tower ward on the East; Langborne ward on the North, and Bridge ward within on the West. It begins at the west end of Tower street ward, in Thames street, about Smart's key, and runs along that street on the south side, to St. Magnus church, at the bridge-foot, and on the north side of the said Thames street, from over against Smart's key, till over against the north-west corner of St. Magnus church aforesaid. It contains from Thames street, to the north, the street of St. Mary at Hill, Love-lane, Botolph's-lane, Pudding-lane, Little Eastcheap, and a considerable part of Rood-lane and Philpot-lane, with several cross lanes, alleys and courts, as see the plan.

In Thames street are the Custom-house, Billingsgate and many wharfs and keys, for lading and unlading merchants goods. In Pudding-lane the fire of London, in September 1666, began, and on the house it broke out in an inscription was by authority set up, but has been some years removed. The parish churches are,

St. Mary at Hill, on the west side of St. Mary Hill, a rectory, alternately in the gift of the parish and the duke of Somerset, value about 240l. per ann. The vestry is select; two church wardens; one hundred and thirty six houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 4l. per ann. See the view

St. George, Botolph-lane, a rectory, in the gift of the crown; value about 200l. per ann. The church was consumed in the fire of 1666, and handsomely rebuilt, and the parish of St. Botolph's Billingsgate, annexed to it. The vestry is general; two church wardens, forty-eight houses. See the view.

St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, is a rectory in the gift of the city. The church

church was destroyed in the great fire 1666, afterwards beautifully rebuilt, and the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch united to it. Value to the rector, about 160*l.* per ann. The vestry is general; two church wardens; forty five houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Botolph's Aldersgate, 2*l.* per ann.

The parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate, and St. Andrew Hubbard, have no churches.

In Pudding Lane, is Butchers hall; in Love-lane is the weigh-house, built on the site of St. Andrew Hubbard's church, burnt in the dreadful fire of 1666, where merchandizes are weighed by the king's beam.

A constable, beadle, and thirty watchmen, constitute the nightly guard of this ward. The jurymen returned to the ward-mote, serve in the courts of Guildhall in the month of May. The ward has an alderman, ten common councilmen, eleven constables, six scavengers, fourteen wardmote-inquestmen and a beadle, and is taxed to the 15th in London, at 32*l.* and in the exchequer at 31*l.* 10*s.*

The present alderman is William Beckford, Esq; Charles Easton, Esq; his deputy; and Mess. John Kittermaster, Thomas Beale, Richard Neave, Robert Barnevelt, John Read, Stephen Tyers, William Russel, Thomas Benn, John Rogers, common-council men.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN, derives its name from London bridge, and begins southward at the end next Southwark; from thence it stretches north up Gracechurch-street, as far as the corner of Lombard street and Grace church-street, including all the bridge, the greatest part of the allies and courts on the east-side, and on the west side, all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames street, on both sides, to New key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane. (See the plan.) South it is bounded by Southwark, and the Thames; east by Billingsgate ward; north by Langbourn ward, and west by Candlewick and Dowgate wards. Of London Bridge see our vol. for 1756, p. 393. and *London Bridge* in our *General* and after indexes. There are two parish churches in this ward, viz. St. Magnus, and St. Bennet's Grace, or grass-church, and four parishes, viz. St. Magnus; St. Margaret in New fish-street; St. Leonard Eastcheap, and St. Bennet Grass-church.

Fishmongers Hall, in Thames street is a curious and capacious brick and stone building. On the east side of Fish Street hill is the monument erected to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful fire of London, in the year 1666, designed by the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, and is 24 feet higher than Trajan's pillar at Rome. This column is of the Doric order, fluted, in height, from the ground 202 feet; the greatest diameter of the shaft or body 15 feet; the ground bounded by the plinth, or lowest part of the pedestal 28 feet square, and the pedestal, in height 40 feet, all of Portland stone.

St. Bennet's grass-church, is a rectory, at the south-west corner of Fenchurch street, in the patronage, of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, value about 160*l.* per ann. The church suffered greatly in the fire of London, and was handsomely rebuilt. The vestry is select, two church-wardens, 52 houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, 3*l.* per ann. The parish of St. Leonard's Eastcheap is united to it.

St. Magnus, London bridge, is a rectory, in the patronage of the bishop of London; value about 230*l.* per ann. The church was consumed in the said dreadful fire, and most magnificently rebuilt. The vestry is select, of thirty-two members; two church-wardens; 114 houses. Augmentation to St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 7*l.* per ann. The parish of St. Margaret's New Fish-street is united to it.

A constable, beadle, and twenty-five watchmen, watch in this ward, every night. The jurymen returned to the wardmote inquest, serve in the several courts of Guildhall, in July. The ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, fourteen other common-council men, fifteen constables, six scavengers, sixteen wardmote inquestmen and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteenth, in London, at 47*l.* and in the exchequer at 49*l.* 10*s.*

The present alderman, is sir William Stephenson, knt. His deputy Mr. William Post; the common council-men, Messrs. Timothy Topping, George Cooper, Edward Cowell, Thomas Horne, Coles Child, Thomas Machine, Thomas Edgley, Charles Barrow, John Howard, Robert Freeland, William Jebson, Clement Corderoy, Thomas Norman, and Daniel Rooke.



*The Arms of W.<sup>m</sup> Botolph*

200 300 Feet

PART OF

LONDON

Lombard Street

RET

St. Mary's Hill

ST. BOTOLPH



*The West Prospect of  
S.<sup>t</sup> Mary at Hill near Billings-  
gate*



*The Arms of W.<sup>m</sup> St. Botolph*

RD



*The North West Prospect of  
S.<sup>t</sup> Botolph in S.<sup>t</sup> Botolph Lane  
near Billingsgate*

BILLINGS-GATE

BRIDGE WAR

with their Div

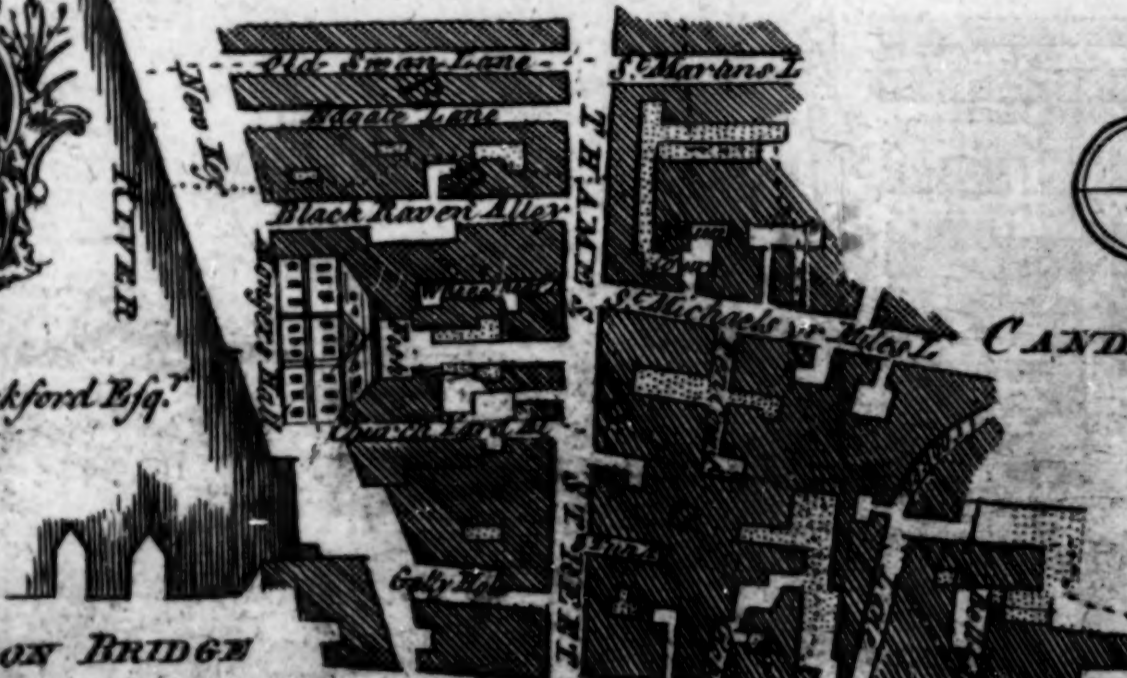
PARIS

according to a



The Arms of W<sup>m</sup> Beckford Esq.<sup>r</sup>

DOWGATE WARD



LONDON BRIDGE



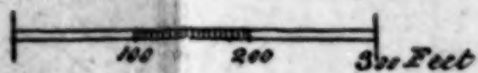
The Arms of W<sup>m</sup> Stephenson Esq.<sup>r</sup>

THAMES



BILLINGSGATE WARD  
and  
BRIDGE WARD WITHIN  
with their Divisions into  
PARISHES,  
according to a new SURVEY.

PART OF TOWER

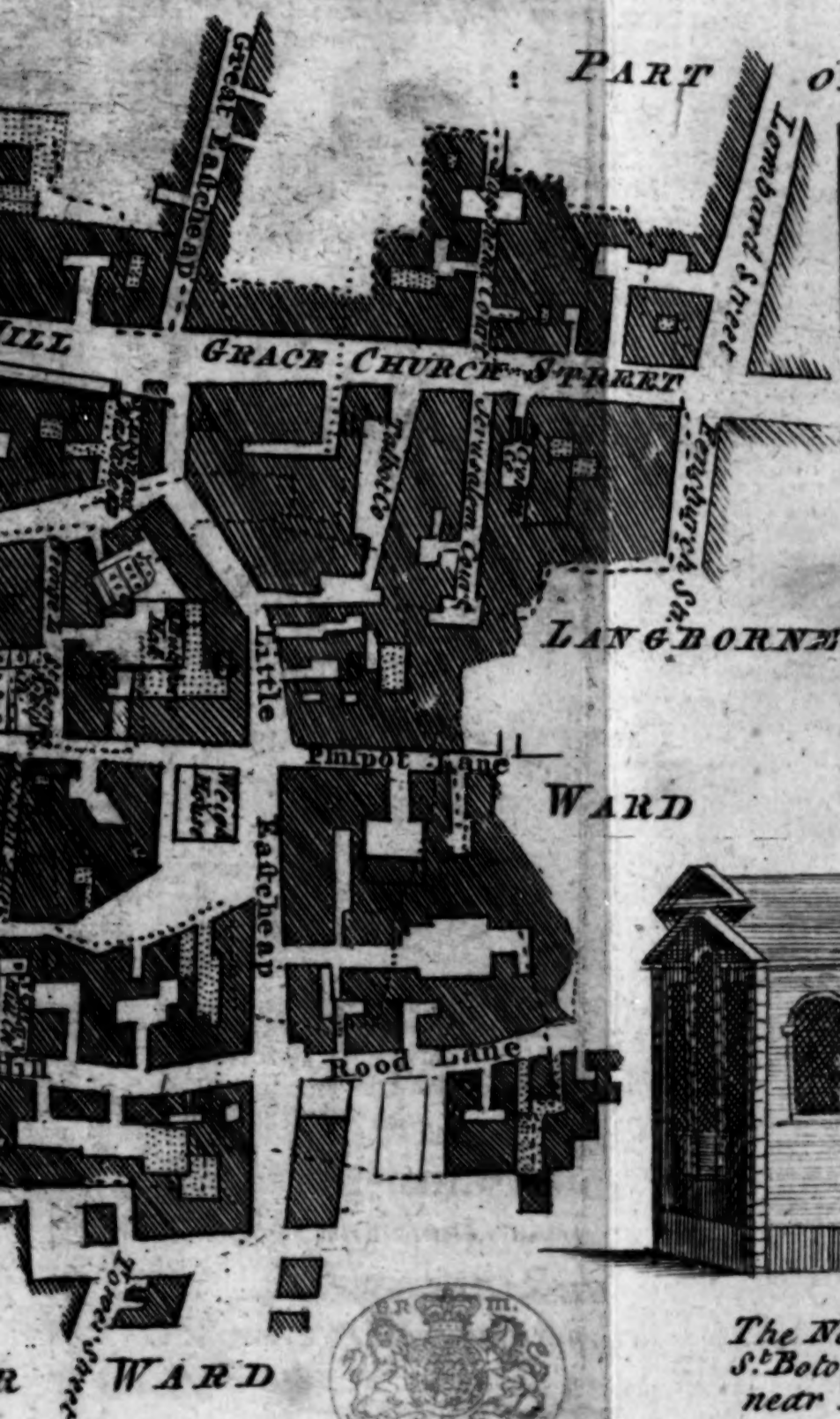


ANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF



*The West Prospect of  
St. Mary at Hill near Billings-  
gate*



LANGBORN

WARD



*The North West Prospect of  
St. Botolph in St. Botolph Lane  
near Billingsgate*





## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors. Continued from our last p. 63.*

I Have already given the history of the two famous bills brought in and passed during this session in pursuance of the first report from the committee appointed on the 14th of January, to consider of the papers relating to the matters of importance that had lately happened in our American colonies, which were then presented to the house by Mr. Secretary Conway \*. The examining such a number of papers and accounts as were then and soon after, at several times laid before them, and the reading and considering such a number of petitions relating to the stamp duty act as had in the mean time been presented, gave them full employment until the 21st of February, when Mr. Fuller, their chairman, acquainted the house, by their direction, that they had in part finished their inquiry, and had come to several resolutions, which were ordered to be received on the 24th and Mr. Fuller, having then, by the direction of the committee, moved, that they might have leave to sit again, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 4th of March, resolve itself again into the said committee †. I shall therefore now proceed to give an account of their further progress, and of the bills that were the consequences thereof. This order being put off until the 24th of the same month of March, the committee was, after reading the order of the day, instructed to admit the merchants of London Trading to North America, who, upon the 17th of January then last, had petitioned the house, complaining of the difficulties and discouragements under which the trade to North America laboured, to be heard before the said committee upon their said petition, if they thought fit. ‡ And they were also instructed, to consider of the several laws then in being, relating to the trade of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America. Then the account of the American bills of credit since 1749, being

first referred to them, the committee was put off till the 26th and then to the 27th, when it made a further progress, and was put off to the 7th of April, on which day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the master, wardens and commonalty, of the society of merchants venturers of the city of Bristol, under their common seal; setting forth, that the petitioners observed, by the votes of the house, that the trade of his majesty's subjects in America was under consideration; and representing, that the opening a port in the West Indies, for the reception of foreign American produce, under proper restrictions, would be a means of increasing the manufactures and extending the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms; and that the island Dominica, from its situation and other circumstances, was, in their opinion, most convenient for the above purposes; and therefore praying that the said island might be made an open port, under such regulations as to the house should seem meet.

And, as soon as this petition was read, there was presented to the house and read, a petition to the same effect, from the merchants of the town of Lancaster. Which petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the said committee, whereupon the house resolved itself into the same, made a further progress, and was put off to that day sevensnight. Presently after which Mr. Shuttleworth, with the leave of the house, it being then near seven o'clock, moved, and presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, setting forth, that the permitting the importation of cotton wool, and other goods, of the growth of America, in foreign as well as British ships, into some of the British islands in the West Indies, would be a means of extending and improving the trade of Great Britain, and be particularly beneficial to the manufactures

\* Last vol. p. 449. & seq. † See ditto, p. 452. ‡ See ditto, p. 449.

March 1767.

of these kingdoms; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to make such provision for the opening one or more port or ports, for those purposes, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition after being read, was likewise referred to the said committee; and next day there was presented to the house and read, a petition to the same effect, from the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester; which was also referred to the same committee; and on the 14th the said committee was again put off to that day sevensnight; on which day, after the said order of the day was read, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants and traders of the city of London; setting forth, that the trade to Africa and the West Indies is one of the most considerable branches of commerce carried on from this kingdom; and that the petitioners were of opinion, nothing could be more conducive to the farther improvement of this advantageous trade, and to the support of an extensive branch of manufacture, which was then in danger of declining, from the want of raw materials at a moderate price, than the opening of one or more free ports in British America, at such place or places and under such regulations, as might seem most expedient.

This petition was likewise referred to the said committee, and then it was resolved that the house would on the 24th resolve itself into the same; when, after reading the order of the day, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the sugar refiners of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed; setting forth that the petitioners were unable to contend with the French, in supplying foreign markets with refined sugar, by reason of the high prices of British muscovado sugars, in proportion to the prices of French; and that the high duties imposed, on all foreign sugars (except Danish) imported into Great Britain, amount to a prohibition; and the petitioners were of opinion that, if the high duties on foreign muscovado sugars were reduced, it would tend to enable them to export British refined sugars; and therefore praying that the high duties then payable on foreign muscovado sugars, imported

into Great Britain, might be so reduced, as to enable Great Britain to share with the French, in supplying foreign markets with refined sugars.

And presently after this petition was read, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the manufacturers, dealers, and consumers of sugars in Bristol; setting forth, that the price of muscovado sugars was of late years greatly increased, beyond the price they usually bore in time of peace, to the great prejudice of the petitioners, and loss of the nation, in the export of refined sugars; and therefore praying, that the manufacture and consumption of foreign muscovado sugars, imported into this kingdom from America, in British built shipping, navigated according to law, might be allowed in Great Britain, under such duties and regulations as to the house should appear sufficient to prevent frauds, and leave the British planter in possession of every reasonable preference at the home market.

This petition I have likewise given at full length because of its being more strongly expressed than the former; and they were both severally referred to the said committee, into which the house then resolved itself, and made a further progress, as it did again on the 30th and also on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, of May, on which last day, as soon as Mr. Speaker, had resumed the chair, Mr. Fuller, reported, that they had come to several resolutions which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning, as it accordingly was, and the resolutions all agreed to, which were as follow:

1. That the duties imposed by an act or acts of parliament, upon melasses, and syrups, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation, imported into any British colony or plantation in America, do cease and determine. 2d. That a duty of one penny, sterling money, per gallon, be laid upon all melasses and syrups, which shall be imported into such British colony or plantation. 3d. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties imposed upon sugars in the British colonies in America, by

an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the second, for encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and better securing the plantation trade, do cease and determine. 4th. That the duty imposed in the British colonies and plantations in America, by an act, made in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, for granting certain duties in the said colonies and plantations, and for other purposes, upon wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixt with silk, or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, imported from Great Britain do cease and determine. 5th. That the duty imposed in the said colonies and plantations, by the said act, made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, upon callicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China, or East India, imported from Great Britain, do cease and determine. 6th. That the duties imposed in the British colonies and plantations in America, by the said act, made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, upon foreign linen cloth, called Cambric, and upon French lawns, imported from Great Britain, do cease and determine. 7th. That a duty be laid upon all such foreign linen cloth, called Cambric, and upon French lawns, which shall be exported from this kingdom to the said colonies and plantations. 8th. That the duties imposed by the said act, made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, upon coffee and piemento, of the growth and produce of any British colony or plantation in America which should be shipped to be carried out from thence, do cease and determine. 9th. That a duty of seven shillings, sterling money, *per* hundred weight averdupois, be laid upon all such coffee, which shall be imported into any such colony or plantation, except only such coffee, as shall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in warehouses, in order to be re-exported under proper restrictions. 10th. That a duty of one halfpenny, sterling money, *per* pound weight averdupois, be laid upon all such piemento, which shall be imported into any such colony or plantation, except only such piemento as shall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depo-

sited and secured in warehouses, in order to be re-exported, under proper restrictions. 11th. That no duties be paid upon such foreign sugars, coffee, or indico, as shall be imported into any British colony or plantation on the continent of America, and, upon the landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in warehouses, in order to be re-exported, under proper restrictions. 12th. That, foreign cotton, wool, and indico, be permitted to be imported by British ships, navigated according to law, into any British island, in that part of America commonly called the West Indies, free from the payment of any duty or other imposition whatsoever. 13th. That the produce of such of the said duties to be raised in the said colonies and plantations, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies and plantations. 14th. That it will be for the advantage of the trade, navigation and manufactures, of this kingdom, to establish one or more port or ports in his majesty's dominions in America, for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes, under proper regulations and restrictions.

These resolutions being, as I have said, all agreed to by the house, it was ordered, that the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, should be referred to the committee of ways and means; that a bill or bills, should be brought in pursuant to the rest; and that the said bill or bills should be prepared and brought in by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Thomas Townshend junior, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Nugent, the Lord Strange, Sir Wm Meredith, Sir Geo. Saville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper.

The order of the day being then read, for the house to resolve itself into the committee of ways and means, it was severally ordered, that the said committee do consider of the duties payable upon the importation into this kingdom of sugars, from the British colonies and plantations on the continent

of America; of the proper methods for the encouragement of the importation of cotton wool, into this kingdom, and of the duties payable in this kingdom, upon wrought silks, Bengals, or stuffs, mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, and calicoes printed, dyed, painted, or stained there; the consequence of which instructions were the seven resolutions of the said committee agreed to on the 10th of May \*; and as soon as they were agreed to the said 4th, 5th, and 6th, resolutions of the American papers committee being upon motion again read, it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the other resolutions of that committee, that they do make provision in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, pursuant to the resolutions then again read, and also to the resolutions of the ways and means committee, that day reported and agreed to. And on the 14th of May it was ordered to be an instruction to the same gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, pursuant to the two last of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, that day reported and agreed to.

In pursuance of this order and these instructions, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th presented to the house a bill for opening and establishing certain ports in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, as also to be printed. On the same day, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the committee of ways and means, it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they consider 1st of the proper method for raising money to defray the expences of carrying into execution, such provisions as may be made for opening certain ports in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandizes, and for maintaining, securing, and improving such ports; 2dly. Of the duties to be paid upon the

importation of goods into this kingdom, from such ports in the island of Dominica; and 3dly of the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods, into the island of Dominica. Accordingly, the house then resolved itself into the said committee of ways and means, and came to those resolutions which were reported and agreed to on the 16th of May †.

But before these resolutions were on that day reported, the last mentioned bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 26th; and as soon as these resolutions were reported and agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in upon them, and that Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Thomas Townshend junior, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, should prepare, and bring in the same; presently after which they were instructed to make provision in the said bill, for encouraging the importation of goods into this kingdom, from the island of Dominica, to be re-exported; on the 22d they were further instructed to make provision in the said bill, for securing the duties payable in respect of goods imported into the British colonies in America, upon such goods as should be imported there from the island of Dominica; and on the same day Mr. Paterfon, in pursuance of this order and these instructions, presented to the house a bill for granting duties, to defray the expences of opening, maintaining, securing, and improving certain ports, in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandizes; for ascertaining the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods from the said island of Dominica, into this kingdom; and for securing the duties upon goods imported from the said island, into any other British colony: Which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; as it accordingly was the next day and committed to the committee of the whole house to whom the said former bill had been committed.

On the 26th the order of the day relating to these two bills being read

\* See ditto, p. 666.

† See ditto, p. 667.

it was upon motion ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do alter and make both the said bills into one; and the house having accordingly resolved itself into the said committee, upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Paterson reported from the committee, that they had gone through both the said bills, and made several amendments thereunto; that they had pursuant to the said instruction made them one bill; and that the committee had directed him to report the bill and amendments, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, the amendments, with several amendments to one of them agreed to, and then a clause having been added, and several amendments made to the bill by the house, the bill with the amendments, both titles being now joined into one, was ordered to be ingrossed, which it was by next day, when it was read a third time, passed, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships were pleased to grant without any amendment, and it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

Of this act I shall give a pretty full abstract, not only because it is in itself of great importance, but also because it is a new and a very material step towards that freedom of trade, which by our provincial prejudices has been long denied to our colonies, though we might have been long since by experience convinced, that such restraints can contribute to nothing so effectually as to that of promoting the trade and increasing the number of our rivals. In the preamble it is recited, that the appointing of proper and convenient ports in some of the British colonies in America, for the more free importation and exportation of several goods and merchandizes, under certain restrictions and limitations, may be productive of considerable advantages to the manufactures of Great Britain, and to the improvement of the revenue, and be a means of increasing and extending the trade and navigation of all his majesty's dominions; therefore the first clause enacts, that from the 1st of

November, 1766, live cattle, and all manner of goods and commodities, the growth or produce of any colony or plantation in America, not under the British dominion, (except tobacco) may be imported into Prince Rupert's Bay and Roseau, in the island of Dominica, from any foreign colony or plantation in America, in any foreign vessel whatever, not having more than one deck.

The 2d grants the same freedom of importation (except sugars, coffee, pimento, ginger, melasses, and tobacco) into the ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Sante Lucea, in Jamaica.

3. Enacts that nothing in this act shall extend to allow any manufactures from any colony or plantation in America, not under the British Dominion to be imported into the said islands under the pain of forfeiture of ship and goods.

4. From the 1st of September 1766, no copper ore, cotton wool, ginger, fustic, or other dying goods, hemp, indico, melasses, beaver skins, or other furs, sugars, cocoa, coffee, pimento, hides, and skins, pot and pearl ashes, raw silk, or whale fins, of the growth, production or manufacture, of any British colony or plantation in America, shall be imported into the said islands, in pain of forfeiture of ship and goods.

5. From the 1st of November 1766, there may be exported from the said ports in Dominica and Jamaica, to any foreign colony or plantation in America, in any foreign vessel whatsoever not having more than one deck, negroes brought into the said ports in British ships, navigated according to law; and all manner of goods and merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be legally imported into the said ports from Great Britain and Ireland, and from the British colonies and plantations in America, except masts, yards or bow sprits, pitch, tar, turpentine and tobacco, and also except such iron as shall be brought from the British colonies in America.

6. If there shall be any doubt whether the goods so to be exported, have been legally imported, the legality thereof shall be made appear to the chief officer at the port of exportation, by the oath of the exporter or proprietor.

7. From

7. From the said first of Nov. all wool, cotton wool, indico, cochineal, fustic, and all manner of dying drugs or woods, drugs used in medicine, hair, furs, hides and skins, pot and pearl ashes, whale fins, and raw silk, of the growth and produce of any foreign colony or plantation, shall, upon the exportation thereof from either of the said islands, be imported directly from thence into Great Britain, under the like securities, penalties, and forfeitures, as are particularly mentioned in two acts, of 12, chap. 18, and 22 and 23 Charles II. chap. 26, with respect to the goods in those acts particularly enumerated.

8. And from the said 1st of November, no goods whatsoever shall be exported from the said island of Dominica to any port of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre, except to Great Britain, and such goods shall be there landed under the securities, regulations and restrictions, and subject to the penalties and forfeitures, mentioned in the said act 12 Charles 2d, chap. 18. or any subsequent act now in force with respect to the goods in such act particularly enumerated.

9. But from the said day it shall be lawful to export from the said ports in Dominica any sugar imported into the same, to any foreign ports of Europe to the southward of Cape Finisterre, in such vessels only, and under such regulations and restrictions, and subject to the same penalties and forfeitures, as sugar of the growth and produce of any of the British colonies or plantations in America may now be exported from thence to such foreign parts.

10. From the said day, no ship or vessel whatsoever, which shall take on board at the said island of Dominica any goods being the produce of that part of America, commonly called the West Indies (live cattle excepted) may proceed to any other island in the West Indies which now is, or hereafter may be under the British dominion, on any pretence whatsoever, (actual distress excepted) under pain of forfeiting ship and cargo; and even in case of distress, the master is to report his arrival within twelve hours to the chief officer of the port in writing, with the name of the vessel, and where bound, and at the same time to deliver in a just and true account of its lading; and shall

not, upon any pretence, take on board any goods, or merchandize, (except provisions for his voyage, or necessaries for repairs, by permit from the officer) all under the like forfeiture.

11. From the said day no goods, or commodities, of the growth or manufacture of Europe, of the East-Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall, upon any pretence, be exported from Dominica to any British colony or plantation in America, on forfeiture of such goods and the vessel.

12. Recites, that whereas it is necessary that provision should be made for defraying the expences that may be incurred in carrying into execution the directions and provisions of this act, and for maintaining, securing, and improving, the said ports, therefore it is enacted, that from the said day, there shall be paid a duty of 1l. 10s. upon every negro exported in any foreign vessel from Jamaica, and the like duty upon every negroe imported into Dominica; and also the following duties upon the goods and merchandizes herein after mentioned, imported into Dominica, *viz.* For every barrel of beef and pork 6d. For every firkin of butter 6d. For every hundred weight, averdupois, of sugar 6d. For every such hundred weight of cocoa 2s. And for every such hundred weight of coffee 6d.

13. Declares that all the said duties shall be deemed sterling money of Great Britain, at the rate of 5s. 6d. per ounce of silver; and then directs how their produce is to be applied.

14. No other duties shall be paid, in respect of any goods the growth or product of any foreign colony, or plantation, in America, except such duties as have been, or shall be, imposed by any act of this present session upon melasses and syrups imported into any British colony, or plantation, in America.

15. From 1 January 1767, all goods and commodities of American produce which shall be imported into Great Britain from Dominica, (except such quantities of sugar and rum as shall be imported by certificate as herein after mentioned) shall be deemed to be of the growth, or manufacture, of foreign colonies, and shall be liable to the same duties, regulations and restrictions and penalties.

penalties and forfeitures in all respects, as the like goods of the growth or manufacture of any French colony or plantation.

16. Permits the importation of sugar and rum by certificate from Dominica, upon the same conditions as from any other British colony, which certificate is to be obtained by proving to the satisfaction of the chief officer at the port of exportation upon the oath of the grower, maker, or shipper, or his or their known agent or factor, that the said goods *bona fide* grew or were produced and manufactured in the said island, the oath to be signed in the presence of the officer by the person that swears it, and to express in words at length, not figures, the quality of the goods with the number and denomination of the packages; whereupon the officer shall, without fee, grant a certificate under his hand and his seal of office, of his having received such proof, which certificate shall express the goods with the number and denomination of the packages; and upon the arrival of such vessel into any port of this kingdom, the master, when he makes his report, shall deliver the said certificate to the chief officer of the port, and make oath that the goods so reported are the same that are mentioned in the said certificate.

17. From 1 Nov. 1766, no Goods whatsoever of American produce, liable to the payment of any duty on importation into any British colony, or plantation, on the continent of America, shall be imported there, from Dominica, without a certificate to be produced and proved as before directed, specifying whether such goods are the growth, or produce, of any foreign or British colony, or plantation, on forfeiture of such goods and the vessel.

18. Directs how the monies arising by the duties on the importation into this kingdom of such goods as are to be deemed to be of French or foreign produce are to be applied.

19. The importer, or proprietor, of any goods liable to the payment of duties, which shall be lawfully imported from Dominica into Great Britain, after the 1st of January, 1767, without such certificate as beforementioned, shall upon the importation pay down

in ready money to the collector of the customs, only 3d. *per* hundred weight averdupois upon sugars so imported; and only one half of the old subsidy upon all other goods, which duties shall not be afterwards drawn back upon exportation; provided the same shall, upon landing, be immediately lodged under the king's locks, in warehouses provided at the sole expence of the importer, or proprietor, with the privy, and under the care of the principal officers of the customs for the port where such goods shall be imported; and if delivered out for exportation to foreign parts, the owner, or exporter, together with one other sufficient person, shall enter into bond, in treble the amount of the full duties payable for such goods, if the same were to be consumed in this kingdom; with condition that no part thereof shall be re-landed in Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British dominions; which bonds shall be discharged as such bonds for the due exportation of prohibited East-India goods now are.

20. If any such goods shall be re-landed, or unshipped to be re-landed, they shall be forfeited, together with the ship from whence unshipped, and all vessels, cattle, or carriages employed in their conveyance; and all persons assisting or concerned, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall forfeit treble the value.

21. No such goods shall be permitted to be shipped for re-exportation from Great Britain, on board any vessel of less burthen than seventy tons; to be ascertained as the tonage of ships is directed to be by the act 6 Geo. I. chap. 21.

22. If any such goods shall be taken out of the warehouse to be used in this kingdom, the person, taking out the same, shall first pay up the remainder of the duties, which would have been payable upon the importation of the like goods of the growth, or production, of the French colonies, or plantations, in America; and they shall in all other respects be liable to the same restrictions and regulations as such goods would have been, if this act had not been made.

23. If such goods shall not be either exported, or the full duties paid, within twelve calendar months from the

the importation, any three or more of the commissioners of the customs may cause the same to be publickly sold by auction; returning the overplus, if any be, after deducting the duties and expences of sale to the importer, or proprietor.

24. From the 1st of November, 1767, all foreign sugars imported into Dominica, shall, upon landing, be immediately deposited in warehouses, provided at the sole expence of the proprietor or importer, with the privity, and under the care of the chief officer of the port of landing, and shall be there secured under the separate locks of such officer and proprietor, till shipped for re-exportation; and before such sugars be delivered out for exportation to Great Britain, every cask shall be marked, as the commissioners of the customs in England shall direct, to denote their being foreign, and that they have been warehoused; otherwise to be forfeited.

25. No duty of gunpowder, nor any fee, shall be demanded, or received, by any officer in the said islands of Dominica and Jamaica, for any entry, cocquet, clearance, or passport, for any foreign vessel; or for any goods imported into, or exported from the said islands, in pursuance of this act, under the penalties inflicted by an act of last session chap. 45.

26. All penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, incurred in America, shall be prosecuted, recovered, and divided there, as others may for offences against the laws relating to the customs or trade of his majesty's colonies.

27. This act shall continue in force to the 1st of Nov. 1773, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

[To be continued in our next.]

*A Conversation occasioned by The Confessional. Continued from p. 68.*

**Stat.** Find you are not so much a friend to liberty as I took you for.

**Phil.** Perhaps I am more so than many who make the greatest pretence thereto; but who mean by liberty, only a liberty for themselves.

**Stat.** You cannot surely suspect that to be the case with the author of the *Confessional*.

**Phil.** I will not pretend to say that it cannot be otherwise.—But I think he upon occasion betrays a heat and prejudice which has no very good aspect towards those of a different persuasion; and which might possibly carry him, if a favourable opportunity were to offer, greater lengths against such, than he himself perhaps is at present aware of—witness the anger, wrath, malice, and evil speaking, he so plentifully vents against Mr. White and other friends of the establishment: he takes every occasion to spit his venom at them—Uses them as cruelly as he can—and does all in his power to silence them in effect, by suggesting that they are insincere, and of course totally unworthy of any credit or regard.

I should be loth to be an Anticalvinian or Remonstrant in his way if he had power to suppress me;—might he not as well think then that it would be right, nay necessary to do so, as now to represent them as that very dangerous and certain inlet to popery, [the old calvinistical cant] a back door by which it is likely very soon to enter; as already a great majority of our present clergy are in this way of thinking and teaching\*. But unhappily for him he, *Quixot-like*, is waging war with an imaginary enemy;—The danger he sees in them is entirely without foundation;—His chain of proof is defective in the very first link:—The merit of works is no tenet of theirs;—They teach the very contrary; and upon as sufficient grounds and reasons as the calvinists themselves.—Upon what pretence after all are the one considered to be in better agreement with the papists than the other? The very same dispute about *absolute* predestination, and irresistible grace, divides the papists as much as it does us; and the Dominicans are at just the same variance with the Franciscans, that our Calvinists are with our Anticalvinians: and therefore one is no nearer popery than the other.—In short there is much more room to assert that he is edging back to independency and fanaticism, than there is that the present clergy are, as he expresses it, edging back once more towards popery.†

**Stat.** I should like however to know

\* *Confessional* pag, 225—232—251 and 253. † Ditto pag. 254.

how you can be a friend to liberty, and yet be an advocate for subscriptions of any kind.

*Phil.* I wish to see any real and just matter of complaint respecting subscription removed by reducing the articles to be subscribed, and confining them to a *few* of the most generally admitted, clear, and influencing points of christianity:—never taking any point attended with great intricacy and difficulties, such as to bewilder *honest and learned* men, into the number.—Or if any such be taken in, confining the articles respecting *these*, strictly to scripture words and no other; which indeed is just the same as no subscription:—as it affects no one of all the different persuasions which are fathered upon scripture by affixing senses to the purpose of their scheme on the words of scripture. I cannot think it safe however to retain no *principles* to be professed: but to leave the office of teaching and training others open to every whimsical conceited, impertinent or worse pretender. I should be glad that all the indulgence that can be, should be given to sincere, judicious and sober christians; but at the same time I must be a friend to things *being done decently and in order*, and consequently must allow to some a power to set them in order; and know no properer hands for it to be placed in, than those in which it is placed, in our church.

An establishment is the best security for keeping up religion and the worship of God; if you doubt it read bishop Ellys's third tract on spiritual liberty; the whole of his tracts are well worth your reading; and I can recommend them as treating the subject with solidity and judgment. With him I agree in opinion as to an establishment and at the same time would have the dissenters enjoy every thing that an opportunity of overturning the church established—and this I would not so much as afford them a *possibility* of doing.

It is perfectly reasonable to guard against their overturning our constitution in church and state;—and the republican spirit and principles \* of most sectaries are as unfavourable to the latter, as their religious scruples to the former.—It cannot be

right then to open the church to every possible sect.—In short some agreement in doctrine and some rules of order are necessary to the very being of a church.—A church with no common principles or rules of government and order is a rope of sand.

*Stat.* The confessional does not propose any such thing—but would have all teachers subscribe to the scriptures, “that they receive them as the word of God and will instruct the people out of them *only*.”

*Phil.* And so they may, and differ as widely and variously as ever; be as much at daggers drawn; and crumbled into all the sects and heresies you can name; for what is this more than every one of them subscribing to his *own opinion*; for the scripture words he subscribes, he subscribes in a certain sense, that he and those of his way have given them agreeable thereto; no matter how falsely or foolishly.

Take but a view of the consequences according to the account of things given in the *confessional* itself; †—In the beginning of the reformation, whilst serious and judicious protestants availed themselves of their christian liberty and scripture rule to good purposes; others whose pride passion, and self-conceit knew no bounds; under pretence of asserting their liberty, formed themselves into sects which afterwards made the most infamous use of it—*Some of which sects were scandals to all religion, and nuisances to all civil society.*

This brought a slander upon the reformation: and as the doctrines of the truly judicious and prudent reformers, were in common the doctrines of the *reformed* with these vilest of tenets; the enemy took the advantage of this; and flurred the whole from the odious sample of the most enthusiastic and ungovernable. These circumstances laid the protestants under the necessity of publishing to the whole world explicit confessions of their faith and doctrines, authenticated by formal attestations of the leading members of their respective churches. That of the protestant princes in Germany led the way; this precedent others followed, and by this means *acquitted* themselves of the scandal of *abetting the schismatical and seditious enthusiasts* ‡ that infested

\* See bishop Ellys's Tracts, par: I. p. 158 and 159. † Confessional, p. 4. ‡ P. 5. different

March, 1767.

different countries under the pretence of promoting reformation.

I would ask now is there then no such necessity at this time of acquitting sober protestantism by keeping it distinct from the mad positions of rabble teachers, and schismatical enthusiasts of as great indiscretion and ungovernable bigotry as ever? Or can we do a worse thing by protestantism than to bring it back into that state which gave such advantage to its adversaries before *this only effectual course* was taken? Nay into a much worse, for they were only *falsely* charged with *abetting* these absurd enthusiastick disgracers of the reformation.—But we should in reality *abett* them, by admitting them as of one society and fellowship with ourselves.

*Stat.* But this course of theirs was so far from being *the only effectual course*, that it was not, as the *confessional* shows even a necessary one.

*Phil.* I believe he asserts as much; but that is not enough. That the course they took did answer well is known:—whether the course he proposes would or not, can only be guessed;—and he and I shall not agree in our guess about it. That they needed only like the apostles, under such aspersions to have appealed to their writings is *but* said;—I trust the apostles had means *to distinguish themselves* and so to give a weight and preference to their writings—an authority beyond any false apostles, or teachers of corrupt doctrines—which the best reformers had not above the mad zealots and disgracers of protestantism—these were all *blended* in one common denomination, and made a body of reformers—none of which *confirmed their words with signs following*—It was in vain for any here to appeal to their writings so long as there were others for ought appeared of the same fraternity and body—All engaged in the business of reformation, whose writings and tenets could be appealed to upon equal footing, in proof of the charge laid against the *reformed*. The only way left, was for the sensible, leading reformers to *ascertain* as they did, the doctrines of their respective churches; and disclaim any fellowship with the teachers of exceptionable tenets:—then indeed they might to

some purpose appeal to their writings. And the apostles in fact besides leaving their writings to speak for them took care, that *any man that teach otherwise and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness* should not be acknowledged to be in fellowship, but *from such* he enjoins to *withdraw*. Either then the best reformers must think that the maddest of all the disgracers of the reformation *did consent to wholesome words* and did not abuse the *words of the Lord Jesus*, but held the doctrine according to godliness; or else they were obliged in duty from such to withdraw themselves and to act the part they did.

[To be continued.]

## LETTER II. (See p. 9.)

Utrecht, Dec. 26,

My dear daughter,

**B**EFORE I fulfil my promise made you in my last, of giving you an account of the Hague, I would willingly convey to you an idea of this country in general, in regard to its government, situation, and people. They were formerly governed by counts of their own, in time, after various changes, they, that is Holland together with the sixteen other provinces, which compose all the Low Countries, became subject to the dukes of Burgundy. On the death of the last duke Charles, he leaving a daughter she married into the Austrian family, and they continued under her descendants till the reign of Philip the second of Spain, who married our Queen Mary. All these countries were at that time free, no money was raised on them but by their own consent, at a meeting of the states, which was the representative of the people, much like our English parliaments; neither were there any armies but by their own consent and those of their own raising in their country, like our old militia. In points of religion they were likewise free. Philip II. a great prince, of vast dominions and designs, not content to rule over a free people, meditated bonds for them, such as his Spanish and Italian subjects were already shackled with. To effect this, the mind was first to be debased, and he endeavoured to introduce the inquisition.

court which dared assume the sanction equally with the protection of religion, and has been the greatest engine of cruelty and inhumanity that the heathen, or christian world ever experienced. To make this bitter pill go down, he brought a foreign army to enforce it. At the instigation of the pope he added fourteen bishops to this country, which before had but three. Thus by arms, priests, and ecclesiastical courts, he, thinking himself sure of success, left the country, and appointed viceroys, who, by pursuing violent measures of oppression, drove the people to open arms, and, after various battles, the Spaniards were forced to give up all pretensions to the seven provinces, which we in general call Holland, though in fact that is but one of them, which, however, in riches and power surpasses the other six, which are Utrecht (from the capital of which I date this letter) Guelderland, Zeeland, Overijssel, Gronigen, and Freisland. The Spaniards allowed them to be a free state no longer then since the year 1609, about 137 years ago; since that they have grown up to their present greatness. Our Queen Elizabeth was a nursing mother to them; they sought her protection under the name of the *Poor distressed States*, and they have since bid defiance to her successors under the title of *High and Mighty Lords*. Thus in nations, as well as men, success and fortune change their manners. In my last I forgot to mention that at Delft there is a monument for William the first prince of Orange (whom they stile the founder, as he was their great champion in driving out the Spaniards). It is a very fine one, at each corner is a bronze or brazen statue prodigiously well executed; they represent Liberty, Peace, Justice, and Religion. The expression, which appears in the face of Justice, is far before any thing I ever saw in the statuary way; she holds a pair of scales in her hands (which you know is always the symbol of Justice) and her eyes are so intent on the equality of the scales, that I could not conceive an artist capable of such a masterpiece. I must observe to you a particular on this which merits your attention: Justice is generally represented holding a pair of scales with a bandage over her eyes, which bespeaks her blind,

now in my opinion there seems an absurdity in it, as to keep the equillibre of the scales, her eyes are absolutely necessary, and therefore I think this representation of her eyes only fixed on the ballance is superior, and a happy thought in the artist. The reason given for Justice being blind and deaf in general is right, it denoting that she sees no difference in parties, and that she is deaf to all intreaty and eloquence, truth only weighing with her, a good statue may then be made of Justice, as blind as deaf, but the scales must be left out. In another church is a monument in honour of Van Tromp, who was a famous admiral of the Dutch, in their war with Oliver Cromwell. He is represented in armour, in all the proper roughness of a seaman, on a mattraß of straw; the ornaments are instruments of war, cannons, beaks of ships, anchors, &c. all bespeaking the character of the man. Observe an absurdity: In Westminster abbey is a monument erected by the publick, in memory of sir Cloudesley Shovel, who was likewise an admiral, but is represented dressed like the courtiers of the time, in a full bottom perriwig, reclining his arm on a soft pillow, lying on a couch in a Roman dress. How ridiculous was then the English taste!

The Hague, where I wrote my last, is a small place in comparison to other towns. It is the residence of the government, and where the States General meet. This, like all other towns in Holland, is full of canals, bridges, and boats; the environs are very beautiful. There is a very pretty wood adjoining to it, in the midst of which the prince of Orange has a house called the House in the Wood. It is a small thing for a few nights retreat in a private way; in it is a room, a kind of hexagon, painted all over by the famous hands of Reubens, Vandyke, and others. The history is that of William Henry prince of Orange, and is masterly. This wood is in summer the resort of all ranks of people like our St. James's Park; there is another very pleasant walk of near two miles long planted regularly with trees, which leads to a small fishing town called Scheveling, which ends at the sea. Here the coaches and horsemen go in the summer evenings, and drive on the sands by the sea side, which they

they call the Downs; the whole walk is on one of their dykes, made to keep out the sea; a vast work, and performed they say at the time of their war with Oliver Cromwell. The genius of the Dutch is all outside *shew*, a coach gilt like gingerbread, a starved equipage, a great brick built house with huge windows, scarce any furniture, fire, or victuals; whether through parsimony, or poverty, I know not, but I suppose the first. On perusing this letter, I see I have in my description of the prince of Orange's monument, omitted an exceeding fine brass figure of a flying Fame, which is under the arch at the west end of the monument. The attitude is a master-piece of its kind, and though the foot touches the globe to which it is fixed, yet with its wings extended it appears actually in the easy posture of flying. Utrecht is a large town, the houses of brick, with vile ornaments; the inside cold, with marble floors. Here is an university, as there is likewise at Leyden, but no more like those of Oxford and Cambridge, than the Bell inn at H. The students are all at large, dine at a publick ordinary with German and Dutch officers, and those sent from England are so little restrained, that they scarce see a professor after the first week of their residence there. Idle diversions are their studies, such as billiards, tennis, &c. &c. In the afternoon Dutch assemblies and cards, so that sending them there to study is a very farce. This place affords no matter of curiosity, but the plantations round it are pleasant. This was amongst the late king of France's conquests, the inhabitants begged the preservation of their walks, which was granted: upon which the magistrates waited on the king with the keys of the town, on a velvet cushion. He entered it, and, passing by the great canal, observed doors under the street by the side of it, he asked what they were, and being told they were small houses, he (being naturally a coward, and as his kinsman the prince of Conde said, not having the soul of a conqueror) being apprehensive they might have lodged gunpowder in those houses to blow him up, immediately turned short, and never lay a night in it. Utrecht was formerly a kind of republic of itself, and in some of its brigues a duke of Gueldre,

who was at war with them, attempted to surprize the town by means of sending some men into it concealed under a load of turf, but the turfs not being piled right, fell down, and discovered the cheat. A stratagem of this sort took place at Breda in Dutch Flanders. The Spaniards besieged it: they put a good number of men at the bottom of a boat, and covered them with turfs. The boat entered the town as usual; but the guard, suspecting a fraud, ran a pike through the turfs, which passed through a Spaniard who lay under, and it occurring to him, that, if the pike returned with blood on it, the stratagem would be discovered, he took out his handkerchief, and wiped it as the soldier drew it out. This, if true, shewed a noble, and heroic, as well as happy presence of mind.

The two chief towns of Holland, and indeed of Europe for trade, are Rotterdam and Amsterdam, the first is most modern and most flourishing. I went there rather out of curiosity, to see the birth place and chief residence of Erasmus, than any thing else, as trading towns afford little of curiosity, though much amazement. The inhabitants of such are engaged in accumulating wealth, not in the encouragement of the politer arts and sciences. It is luxury that patronizes learning, and the belles lettres, and what is sad to reflect, that, which is the patron of knowledge is the destroyer of liberty and virtue, and substitutes slavery and corruption in their place. You will naturally ask, who this Erasmus was, that papa thought it worth while to take a journey to see his birth place and house? I will satisfy your curiosity. He was a very learned man of the fifteenth century, at which time the reformation gained ground in most parts of Europe. This Erasmus was a priest, and yet honest enough to expose the ignorance, the cheat, and knavery of the monks, and all the mummery and abuses of the Roman church. He particularly does it in a small book, *In Praise of Folly*: In which Folly speaks in praise of herself, and the vast extent of her influence and power over human actions. To the memory of this man the senate of Rotterdam erected a fine statue in the great market place, with a handsome inscription on copper. The house he lived in is held in great veneration.

ration, and remains as it was at his Death, and on the front is another inscription to his honour: It is a mean house, just fit for content and a few friends. Who, my dear, would desire a larger with such happy companions?

My next visitation was to Amsterdam, reckoned the chief town in Holland, and keeps that dignity by means of the East India company's residence, its Bank, and fine situation for trade. The great wonder of this place is literally the work of men's hands, and is not seen. It is the foundation of the whole town, which is on piles drove thirty or forty deep in a morass. The houses are very high, and were drays and wheel carriages permitted there as in London, it would in a little time fall all to ruins. Most of their coaches for hire are fixed and their goods all drawn on a kind of sledges. The pride of this town is their stadthouse, which equally denotes their riches and their bad taste: It is a modern building, in which all the different orders of architecture are displayed at an infinite expence, crouded every where with carvings, basso relievos, paintings, festoons, &c. To describe it minutely must be the remembrance of some of our future happy winter evenings at —. There are seven entrances, or doors, to this stupendous pile, a mean conceit, alluding to the seven provinces. At the grand entrance, the smallness of the door hurts the eye of the most ignorant; the Dutch, to palliate this, say, it was designed on purpose, that as their bank, money and records, are lodged here, in case of a public insurrection it would be more easy to repel the mob at a narrow passage than at a wider one: This seems to carry a fallacy with it, as an entrance equal to the building might have appeared in front, and a visible portico have concealed this pretended political door: so that I verily believe it was an error of the architect. As you enter on the right hand is a room called the judgment chamber, in which none but criminals under sentence enter, and judgment is passed on them from a door which opens at top over a statue of justice. In the compartments at top are three celebrated stones of antiquity in bas-relief, very finely done in marble: the one is the story of Solo-

mon's judgment on the child and the two women; the other is of Brutus the first Roman consul passing judgment on his two sons, who held a correspondence with Tarquin (who had been king of Rome and banished for his tyranny) and by that means would have enslaved their country; the third is of a famous Grecian lawgiver, who made the punishment of adultery the loss of both the criminals eyes; his own son was the first that incurred the penalty and the people would have pardoned him, but the father insisted on the execution to the severity of it; but nature at last got the better of the lawgiver, and to save one eye to his son he submitted to have one of his own pluckt out. These are finely executed; but there is scarce light sufficient in the room to see them as they deserve, and the ornamental part is much too fine for the purpose it is put to, and would better suit a noble court of justice, which they have not at Amsterdam; both civil and criminal trials being carried on in small rooms: their justice is too severe, and their process too secret, and of course more liable to human passions and weaknesses; besides after judgment by the laws of Holland there is no resort for mercy, and when once sentence of death is passed it is irrevocable by their constitution, though sometimes they extend a kind of sneaking mercy by conniving at the criminal's escape. The foundation of this mighty fabrick is like the rest of the city on piles, and is superior to any of the boasted works of the Grecian or Roman empires: Necessity and the love of liberty produced this amazing work; the same principle supports their dikes and preserves the whole country, and nothing else can induce the inhabitants to live in such a bog as is all the province of Holland. Thus much, at this time, of a country from which I hope soon to make my escape, and proceed on my journey to Aix la Chapelle, from whence, you shall again hear from me. Mean time, I am, &c.

*Concerning that Species of Cancer common to Parts in the Face.*

IT is a prevailing opinion among practitioners, that these cancers owe their origin to a peculiar and inseparable vice in the juices of those persons

sons who are afflicted with them, and the many fruitless attempts which have been made to cure them, chiefly thro' the means of internal remedies, have afforded some colour for this hypothesis.

I shall only endeavour to argue from the numerous cases which practice hath afforded, and depending on facts above the best framed *theories* whatever, am led to differ widely in opinion from the persons above mentioned.

Cancers in the face, in their early state, exhibit no kind of proof of participating of any vice in the juices, on the contrary, they are to be cured by the most simple means; I am fully convinced they are for the most part aggravated, and increased more by the constant picking from the patient's finger, or some improper treatment, than from any inherent vice in the habit of body.

Whenever the above circumstances happen, the malady acquires a disposition different from its natural one, and hence a putrescent inclination commences on the face of the sore, an ichorous discharge corrodes the edges, and a dilatation of the parts becomes evident, more or less, daily. These effects might be produced in persons of the most healthy constitutions, if they were constantly to irritate and abrade the skin, where a small wart, pimple, &c. appears, until a scab forms itself, and afterwards continue the same irritation from time to time. It may also be questioned, whether there may not be some malign disposition in the effluvia, that are ever exuding from the pores of the finger; but as that is not certain I do not insist upon it. I confess to have suspected it, and there is certainly a probability, as it is well known what dire effects are produced from putrescent animal juices, applied locally to the least scratch; and though in so small degree as under the present consideration, yet the frequent repetition may render it powerful. No one

would venture to assert, if the generality of cancers in the face did not confirm it, that a scratch, a chap in the lip, a pimple, wart, &c. by being constantly picked, should create cancers capable of destroying the face, and even the bones also.

I have known many surgeons say when a small sore has been thus formed, that a scab on the part is the best plaister for it, though it may have been in that state a considerable time. I must confess it is contrary to the established rules of surgery, and the common consequences shew the error of that doctrine. For let it be considered that a scab is formed of the matter issuing from the sore, which by the air becomes inspissated, and incrusts so closely round its edges, that it confines the matter within till it bursts off, and forces a passage. It must here, as well as in other cases where matter is detained, acquire acrimony, and naturally occasion a spreading of the sore. When a scab falls off again in this manner, another still forms itself in the place, till at length the sore calls for some more expedient covering and skill to prevent succeeding ill consequences.

Nevertheless, it is but too common to consider sores of this kind in a trivial light, till they become formidable; although it is so well known, that the worst of cancers in the face proceed from such small beginnings\*. For my part I can conceive no other reason for this doctrine, than an inattention in some, or incapacity of curing them in others.

A sore of this kind, when so formidable as to destroy the flesh to any degree, differs from common ones; the smell becomes more foetid, and they are prone to mortification; it is difficult to procure digestion from the common remedies which effect it in other cases; the edges grow callous, painful, and bleed continually, if not properly managed; moreover they form fibrous roots near them on the

\* I have several unhappy instances under my care at this time. One, a lady whose eye is totally destroyed, with part of the cheek and nose. Another, a servant in the royal family, whose eye is eat out of the socket, and both eyelids gone. A gentleman, whose under-lid, and part of the upper, are gone. A gentleman, whose under-lip, and part of the muscles of the jaw are destroyed, the bone bare, and part of it come away. They were all in the above condition when I first saw them: Their cases all came from trifling beginnings.

found skin, which frequently become additional cancers, like suckers propagated from the mother plant. At such time the habit of body may prove liable to receive infection, from absorption of the putrid matter on the surface of the sore. For though I have given it as my opinion, that these cancers do not proceed from an internal vice in the juices, it does not follow that the constitution should particularly escape from receiving infection, from the morbid matter discharging from the sore, in this disease, more than in others. It is well known what a particle of variolous matter will do by being absorbed, and what effects are produced from venereal matter imbibed into the blood.

From these, and similar instances, I think it is easy to conceive, that the habit of body may not be the primary cause of the distemper, as had been generally thought, but that it is thro' the length of time, and continuance of the sore, that the constitution becomes infected, by absorbing that putrid matter, which is formed on the surface of the cancer. Practice sufficiently authorizes this opinion, from the event of a great number of cases which have passed through my inspection. I have frequently known the constitution to be charged as the sole cause of cancers not submitting to remedies, which prove salutary to ulcers of other kinds, and from thence they have been pronounced incurable, and nothing farther perhaps attempted than palliating them; but I have afterwards proved from the successful events, that these opinions were erroneous\*.

Experience also confirms that the generality of cancers in the face are of easy cure, when we find no induration, nor tumefaction, in the neighbouring glands. These symptoms seldom or ever appear till a considerable time after the sore hath been formed, or has largely destroyed the parts. Nevertheless, more difficulty is to be expected in forming a sound healing, where the sore hath extended wide, or nearly

uncovered the subjacent bone, than under milder circumstances, though the juices should remain in a healthy state; for though a sore of considerable extent should be healed, yet the unity of the parts may be easily divided again through accidents that have no relation to the constitution. For example, a cancer on the under eyelid, extending down the cheek, perhaps to the nose; when healed leaves a very irregular scar, that from the loss of substance appears puckered, in the same manner as if an irregular hole was cut in a piece of cloth, and had been drawn together in the center. I have known a fit of sneezing, coughing, &c. to have occasioned a laceration of the cicatrix, and these circumstances have been often injudiciously attributed to a cancerous humour in the blood opening the sore, when but a little care in dressing the place hath firmly united it again; for the skin is not capable of extension beyond its elastic bounds, and the more acute the tension is, the easier the laceration is effected. I would not mean to infer, that in every instance of a sore opening a second time, it must proceed from some such cause above hinted, as there are others that may produce it, namely, picking the part again as at first, dabbing with spirituous, or astringent washes, to allay itching, plaistering, &c. these may easily excoriate the tender new-formed skin, and be the occasion of a fresh exulceration; such instances have happened but I have never found difficulty in rehealing the part.

It is remarkable, that persons afflicted with cancers will, in general, be found, to have been in other respects of healthy constitutions. Nevertheless, in some it will happen consequent to other disorders, as those of the venereal, scorbutic, or scrophulous kind, &c. which then, that their case shall be thereby aggravated, require farther consideration in the treatment. For where the case is found to be complicated, or advanced so far as to have diseased the neigh-

\* A gentleman of great distinction having had a cancer on his face many years, was frequently told by his physicians and surgeons that a cure was impracticable, that nothing more than palliative means could be used, which had wrought very unhappy impressions on his mind; upon my being called in to his assistance, I gave him such encouraging hopes of success, that he put himself entirely under my care, and experienced a happy cure in a very short time afterwards, and has remained perfectly well ever since.

bouring glands, the difficulty will be great to recover the habit of body to a salutary state. And as I have before observed, when this last symptom appears, the cancer has generally spread to a large extent, and exerts its destructive power with more rapidity than formerly, so that the division of the parts may be too great ever to be brought to union again. Something similar to this difficulty of healing soundly, where a large portion of skin is destroyed, used to be the case when limbs were amputated, according to the practice about twenty years ago, when the operation was generally performed by cutting at once through the skin and muscles, from which followed so great a contraction of the skin that the bone protruded considerably beyond the muscles, so as to prevent the skin's admission far enough to heal over it, so that there generally remained an open sore, or, at least, if it were healed, it was continually cracking open again from the dense state that the skin remained in; which was usually and falsely attributed to a bad habit of body; but since the improvement made in the operation, whereby a sufficient quantity of skin is preserved, those difficulties in healing have ceased.

From what hath been said, in respect to large and deep cancerous sores in the face, the difficulties of a permanent healing are apparent, and when such desirable end cannot be obtained, it remains only as far as human art can prevail, to mitigate pain, and prevent the sore from spreading and destroying still farther. This may in a great measure be effected by proper dressings \*, which is no inconsiderable happiness to such unfortunate persons. But it is better to prevent than palliate misfortunes, by ordering a proper treatment in the early state of cancers, or before they become inveterate, under the above description.

Lastly, to support the opinion I set out with, I can with truth aver, that there are great numbers of persons, which I could produce, if occasion required, who have had cancers that were pronounced incurable before they

came under my hands, who, at this time, are perfectly well, and have remained so above seven years, a time sufficient to prove the habit of body was not necessarily diseased from the accident of having a cancer. At the same time I do not pretend to infallibility in all cases, having experienced in some an opposition to my best endeavours, and in others, where I hoped the cure would have been permanent, have been disappointed.

I fear I have trespassed already too far by the length of my letter, though on an interesting subject, I cannot therefore add any farther observations on cancers of the breasts, but refer those, who may chuse it, to what has been before published by me, viz. *anno* 1759, *An Essay on Schirrous Tumours and Cancers, &c.* 1762, *Practical Observations on Cancers and Disorders of the Breast, &c.* in which are contained one hundred cases, successfully treated, through a peculiar medicine, *without cutting*, dedicated to his majesty by his permission, and presented to him by the author; 1764, *An Answer to Thomas Gataker, Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty, on his Reflections upon the Author's Method of curing Cancers without cutting*, published by R. Willock, bookseller in Cornhill, T. Owen, Fleet-street, &c. &c.

RICH. GUY, Surgeon,  
Removed from Mark-Lane to York-  
Buildings, Strand.

*An attempt to explain the Words, Reason, Substance, &c. (Continued from p. 55.)*

THE noun came to signify the station of life any man appeared in; and agreeably to this, we say that an upright judge, like God, is no respecter of persons; then the human body and its external qualities, which were continually represented in all their varieties on the stage; and then they made use of these expressions, a comely person, a tall person, an handsome person, &c. And then it came to be united to the qualities of the mind, and a generous person, a worthy person, and the like, became very common phrases. And sometimes

\* I have now three cases under such circumstances, which I have inspected occasionally, for near eight years, in neither of which has the sore extended materially, though frequently inclined to it.

it is used to signify an individual of the human kind as endowed with some of these mental and corporeal qualities. But it was never applied to any other species of being till the latter end of the fourth century, when it was brought into the Christian divinity to denote something, that remains still unintelligible, relating to the deity, upon the following occasion. But here I beg to be indulged in giving a short historical account of what I think is necessary to introduce this *occasion* properly. Some centuries before the birth of our Saviour, Alexander king of Macedon and his successors, with their Grecian armies, had conquered Asia, Egypt, &c. and carried their learning and language into all these eastern countries. The Grecian philosophy and polite arts being thus introduced, came to flourish as much in some of these conquered nations as ever they had done at Athens itself. The Ptolomies founded noble schools and a magnificent library at Alexandria; and many Asiatic princes did the like in their respective dominions. The Romans, a little before our Saviour's birth, had made themselves masters of these countries, which they found thus grecianized both in their language and manners. These Romans, surprised and delighted with the elegance of the Greeks, soon polished themselves by it, and became poets, orators and philosophers, intirely upon the Grecian plan. Thus these arts were translated to Rome, and from thence diffused over the western, as they had been over the eastern, parts of the world. Things were in this situation when the apostles were sent out to preach the gospel. They found the world indeed immersed in idolatry and vice: But most people were used to reflect, to argue, and dispute. There were philosophers every where. Thus was mankind prepared for listening to the doctrine of these new preachers, and for examining the proofs that were brought to confirm it. The consequence was glorious for christianity. The more it was examined, the more it prevailed: And the most learned men of the world, in a few years made public profession of it, and thought it their highest honour to declare themselves its most zealous champions, even to

March, 1767.

the death. What contributed very much to this glorious event was an institution of philosophers begun at Alexandria, by Potamon, who had been a platonic, just about the time of our Saviour's birth. This sect was founded upon the most generous plan, of examining every opinion by whomsoever it was proposed, and embracing the truth wherever they should find it. They culled out from every philosopher what was excellent in him, and without confining themselves to any master, or any sett of Hypotheses, they only proposed to examine all, and chuse the best. Hence they took the name of eclectics, or the chusers. This was an excellent preparation for the christian religion, so that when the gospel was preached at Alexandria, several of these eclectic philosophers embraced it, and having become doctors amongst the christians, founded the famous christian catechetical school of that city. The first who presided in it was Athenagoras. He was succeeded Pantaenus and he by Clement of Alexandria, who expressly declares himself an eclectic. And he was succeeded in this employment by the great Origen. This eclectic method spread itself from Egypt into all the provinces of Asia and Africa. The christians were indeed confined in it somewhat more than the pagans, but in time they likewise came to take great liberties, by transplanting into their religion several of the ancient philosophers' tenets. In morality they chiefly followed the Stoics, whose precepts they found very agreeable to the Gospel. But, from the too good opinion they had of them, they followed them likewise in what was bad, in an austerity and severity much greater than Jesus Christ and his apostles have required. This gave rise to the humour of placing much religion in retiring into desarts and monasteries, and abstaining from some sorts of food, either perpetually or at particular seasons. The Eclectics did not find that any of the philosophers had written better upon the divinity and genii, the soul and these things that do not fall under the senses, than Plato and his followers, and therefore they adopted very many of their notions in these matters. It was their opinion that the genii, as so

R many

many angels or messengers, were employed by God in conducting the affairs of men; and this introduced amongst Christians the worship of angels and departed saints. In logic the Eclectics preferred Aristotle before all others, and so came to employ the distinctions and subtilties of this philosopher in explaining the doctrines of our holy religion; and hence was introduced all that dark unintelligible metaphysical jargon into the Christian theology which hath obscured it's brightness, and made the clearest truths become matters of the darkest litigation. Now it was that the abstruse philosophic terms of Substance, Essence, and the like, were brought into Christian divinity; and as these could never be explained, contentions about them were never to cease. So soon did our watchful enemy sow tares with the good seed: and they have afforded him a most plentiful crop of mischief every day since. St. Paul certainly foresaw this, when he advised the Colossians, Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. This humour of philosophizing soon shewed itself in a vast variety of sects or heresies which sprung up in the primitive church, all occasioned by departing from the revelation of the mind of God as contained in the holy scriptures, and forming, every one of them, schemes of belief according to their several notions in philosophy; and thence St. Cyprian in his 67th epistle says of the heretic Novatian, who had been a stoic philosopher, that he retained more obstinacy and conceit from his worldly, than he gained gentleness and peaceableness from his christian, philosophy. The Greek philosophers, in their me-

taphysical treatises, frequently made use of the words Hypostasis Substance, and Ousia Essence: but as they could not form different ideas of them, they use them promiscuously for each other, which was still the occasion of much wrangling amongst them. But the first time these words were publicly offered amongst the Christians to explain their doctrine was in the year 270, at the second council of Antioch, in which Paulus Samosatenus, bishop of that see, was deposed, for saying, that Jesus Christ was the creature of God the father. Some of that council then proposed, and amongst the rest Paul himself, that Jesus Christ should, by their decree be acknowledged as *ὁμοουσιον* of the same Substance or Essence with the Father. This occasioned much altercation amongst the bishops, but it was at last carried in the negative, and this word was rejected as *productive of endless disputes*. The account which Dr. Cave gives us of this affair, from Athanasius, Basil, and others, is very curious, and I have therefore inserted it at the bottom of this page. Disputes concerning these words, were, we may easily imagine, carried on in private from this time. But in about fifty years they became very public. After the death of Achilles bishop of Alexandria two of the presbyters of that city, Arius and Alexander, were set up in nomination, by the clergy and people, to succeed him. Philostorgius, the Arian historian, positively says, that Arius had most votes, but that he generously and modestly declined it in favour of his competitor. Be that as it will, Alexander became bishop. As it was the custom for every body there, we may easily suppose that he and Arius had attended the philosophic and catechetic schools

\* *Ex Athanasio (De Synod. 708.) multi colligunt Samosatenum το ὁμοούσιον in Christo agnovisse. Verum non aliud eo loco dicit Athanasius quam Paulum ex detorto catholicorum vocabulo sophisticum argumentum contra Christi Divinitatem excogitasse; nempe nisi confiteremur Christum, ex homine Deum factum esse, sequeretur ipsum patri esse ὁμοούσιον, ac proinde tres esse substantias, unam quidam primariam, duas ex illa derivatas: συμπαρατίθεαι enim & crasso sensu vocabulum accepit, quasi in Essentia Divina perinde ac in rebus corporeis usu venit, ut ab una substantia, altera, eaque derivetur. Quæ circa ne hac voce hæretici ulterius abuterentur, silentio suppressam censuerunt patres Antiocheni; non quod catholicum vocis sensum damnarent, sed omnem sophisticæ cavallendi occasionem hæreticis præriperent, ut ex Athanasio Basilio, aliisque abunde liquet.*

- *Historia Literaria. Sæc. Novat. Paulus Sam.*

established

established in that city. Here they were early instructed in philosophy as well as Christianity, and had got the common failing, viz. an itch for haranguing and disputing on the most abstruse subjects. It happened one day that Alexander discoursing in the presence of his presbyters and the rest of the clergy, on the Trinity, asserted that in the Trinity there was an unity; Arius, supposing the bishop to mean it in the \* Sabellian sense contradicted him, and disputed against his assertion in this manner, that if the Father begat the Son, then the Son had a beginning of subsistence, and consequently that there was a time when he was not a Son, and therefore produced or made by the Father out of nothing. This controversy, thus unhappily begun, engaged many persons on each side, and caused great disputes, especially at Alexandria, where the bishop and Arius were looked upon as heads of the contending parties; which occasioned Constantine the Great, who was the first christian emperor, to write a letter to them, in which he blames them both, Alexander for propounding nice and subtil questions to his Presbyters, and Arius for returning answers concerning things *never to be thought of*, or if once thought of, to be *immediately stifled in the profoundest silence*. But this had no effect upon Alexander, who soon after convened a council of Egyptian bishops, and in it excommunicated Arius and several others, bishops and presbyters, who declared themselves of his opinion. Arius then retired into Palestine and complained every where of the bishop's severity. His cause was heard and espoused by the bishops of Asia, particularly by Eusebius of Nicomedia, Eusebius of Cesarea, and Paulinus of Tyre, who wrote to Alexander, intreating him to remit of his displeasure and restore Arius. This Alexander refused. Whereupon the next year (323) the Asian bishops, who protected Arius, held a council in Bithynia, wherein they declared Arius orthodox, and worthy of the communion of the church. Thus councils were held against councils, and bishops engaged

against bishops, in the fiercest animosities concerning opinions which wise men thought they had better have left undecided. The very next year, 324, Constantine sent Hosius bishop of Corduba, to hold another council at Alexandria about this affair. Hosius, being a moderate man, did what he could to reconcile these contending parties, but finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he would decide nothing. These contentions amongst the christians raised such contempt of them in the heathens of Alexandria, that they exposed and ridiculed them in their public theatrical plays and entertainments. The good emperor, grieved at all this, resolved to put an end for ever to these disorders, and therefore the next year, 325, summoned a council of bishops from all parts to determine this controversy between Alexander and Arius. This council met at Nice, where these bold champions came, each to defend his cause. This occasioned many tedious debates. Constantine then desired Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea, who was the most learned man of that time, to draw up a creed or confession to which they might all agree. He did so, and the emperor was much pleased with his draught. But Alexander and his party were quite dissatisfied with it, for it wanted the word *ὁμοούσιος* of the same substance with the Father. The emperor thought the inserting this might put an end to all altercation, and therefore recommended it to the council to put it in, and it was done accordingly. But did this produce the peace which the good emperor intended? Soon, too soon he found that it had the most contrary effect; For the matter of the dispute, which could never be determined, still remaining, both parties carried on the contention with so much violence and heat as soon raised a most destructive flame, which has continued burning in the christian church ever since; and will continue while the passions, the ignorance and the pride of men afford it fuel: For I think I may venture to say that the inserting that unintelligible word into the Nicene Creed, has, by a fatal concatenation, been the occasion of all the

\* Sabellius was an Egyptian philosopher, and maintained that there was but one *τρίτης* on substance in the deity, and that the distinction of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, proceeded from his different ways of manifesting himself.

disputes which have arisen amongst christians from that day to this; as I believe will appear by going on a little further with the history of it.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,  
**T**HE more hints that are given the publick in order to introduce peace and plenty, is so much the better; notwithstanding none of them may be so completely perfect as to be free from exceptions.—If room permits, be so kind as to spare a corner for a plain countryman's observations, on the present mistakes of both land-owners and farmers grasping at more wealth than in the end can turn to their account.—In many villages three or four farms are now occupied by one tenant, on which ten or twelve milch cows are all that are kept, but the same ground used to keep fifty or sixty, and rear yearly a proportionable number of calves; by what small farmers are defeated of their bread, and the poor increased by the want of workmen for such large occupations, and cottaging of farm houses, that 4s. or 5s. in the pound in many places is paid to the poor rate: to remedy which, 1st. Let the statute of the 25th of Hen. VIII. (till a better is provided) be put in force by the clerk of the peace in every county, he giving publick notice he is ready to do so when properly informed for that purpose. 2d. That every owner of fifty or sixty acres of land now without houses be obliged to build thereon, sufficient for a small farm. 3d. That every fifty acres of land shall be obliged to keep four milch cows, and rear two weanlings yearly. 4th. That a proper sumptuary law be made as to dress, equipage, and table entertainments, to prevent wilful waste. 5th. That no workmen and servants shall have employment out of parishes where their settlements are, except they have testimonials of their behaviour, and are not able to get work there, from the minister and officers of the place. 6th. That all manufactories, combing, and other less needful employs, cease their work for six weeks in harvest time, that the hands employed in that way may help at harvest work. 7th. That a county work house be erected in

every county, where a woman guilty of a second bastardy (when of expence to the parish) be kept to hard labour for a certain time. 8th. That all country estates left to charities and hospitals in London, be sold to the best bidder, and the purchase money invested in the funds, to prevent the frauds of tenants, and increase the revenue of the charities, and give less trouble, and be immediately under the inspection of the trustees, first deducting ten per cent. to be carried to the sinking fund, as that sum may be spared, and a larger income carried to the charity than from the estates. 9th. That all future money, left to charities, be liable to ten per cent. for the same purpose, and to be so invested in order to encourage improvements, and that estates may come to market, and that the mortmain act may answer the end intended. Your, &c. A. B.

*To the AUTHOR, &c.*

S I R,  
**G**OING along a road I perceived a dog running extremely hard along the path; he soon overtook me, and passed me; I took no particular notice of him: He passed by one man, and would very probably have hurt none, if an unlucky boy had not disturbed him, by hitting him over the back with a stick: He turned, and, happily for him, missed him, but caught hold of a man a little further, and bit his leg till his teeth met again. The man, who was by profession a carpenter, having an axe in his hand, hit him with it, and redoubling his blow, finished him. His leg bled extremely fast, and I had him carried to a neighbouring alehouse, and procured a pound or two of salt; put about a pound to half a pint of water, and dipping some lint in it, I washed and squeezed the wound for about half an hour, then had his leg bound up, and in four hours time did it again, continuing every four hours. While this was doing, there came four or five men in, enquiring if we had seen a mad dog, describing him to be the same as had done all this mischief. They said that he had bit a neighbouring gentleman, and a little girl about two hours before, and they were promised four guineas to kill him by the son of the gentleman he had bit.

But to return to my patient: I concluded he was cured; and after a dose or two of physic left him. The gentleman, who was bit, was sent to the salt water; but the child not having proper medicines applied, died raving mad.

G. P. O.

[If the person thus cured should hereafter have any symptoms of the hydrophobia, we should be obliged to our correspondent if he would communicate the knowledge of it to us: Too much caution cannot be used in ascertaining the efficacy of this medicine.]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

THERE is no passage, at least that I know of, or can recollect, in the scriptures, that expressly countenances the substitution of our present christian *sunday* to the jewish *sabbath*. It is probably in respect to this silence of the sacred writings on this point of discipline, that there actually exists on the continent a sect of christians, who, from their adherence to the sabbath of the Old Testament, take the denomination of Sabbatarians.

But the cause of this alteration of the Lord's Day having sometimes exercised my inquiry, I summarily here offer the result of it, with all the submission of private opinion to superior reason.

In the remotest times of Britain and Gaul, many ages before christianity, the first day of the week was more particularly set apart for the instruction of the laity, and distinguished by the name of *the day of the sun*. A *Saronide* or preacher delivered his sermon from a *Jube* or pulpit. When the place of this function was in the open air it was called the *church*: When under cover, the *Ey-call-buys* (or *House of Instruction*) from a contraction of which that barbarous Gallogræcism *Eglise*, or *Ecclesia*, was most probably formed, in the earliest days of the propagation of the gospels. The discourse delivered was called *Sab-aith*, or the word of the teacher, or wiseman. Thence the day itself received the appellation of *Sabaith-day*. The assembly was called *Sabat*, a term since applied by the French to express a nocturnal assembly of witches and

conjurers. In the word *sabbatines* it still preserves its original unperverted sense of *instructive discourses*. But the great and solemn anniversary of assembling for this purpose was the eve of Midsummer-day, which was called the *Sabbath-mass* or *Sabbatist* holy-day.

When Constantine found the pagan sunday, *sab-aith* so firmly rooted, by the practice of a number of ages, that, humanely speaking, it would have been matter of great difficulty to bring the people, especially of Britain and Gaul to change their *sab-aith* day for the Jewish *sabbath* so similar to it in the name, and not much different from it in point of veneration; his desire of making the periodical week-day of those heathen assemblies subservient to the cause of christianity, induced him to substitute authoritatively their sunday to the then christian sabbath-day. In this, it is most probable that he had the concurrence of the christian clergy, who adopted and gave their sanction to this alteration, which after some little uncertainty and wavering, on the account of the innovation, became universal or very nearly so. Thus, this coalescence or ingraftment of the druidical *sab-aith* or day of *instruction*, on the sacred stem of christianity, which had already, in the like view adopted the Jewish sabbath (*sabaoth*) or *day of rest*, answered, at once, both those laudable ends, a human relaxation from labour, and a due attention to the teachers of divine truths.

I have before observed, that the great and solemn anniversary assembly for the preaching of druidism was on the eve of Midsummer day, which was thence called the *sabbath-mass*, or *sabbatist*, holy-day. Upon this, the christian clergy employed, as in many other occasions, the saving expedient of changing its name, by sanctifying and dedicating it to St. John the Baptist; so that though in the Romish religion the eve of it continues to be celebrated, as in the time of the heathens, by fire-works, and illuminations, the intention has received a more salutary direction from the substitution of the name of St. John the Baptist to *sabbatist* which was the druidical appellation of that holy-day. Those who continued to solemnise it

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in their spirit of paganism, were reputed and called sorcerers, magicians, conjurers, and the like, by the christian writers, and by the people in general. There were so many of them still existing so late as in 1609, and 1650, that Filesac a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Zacharias de Lisieux a capuchin, makes the number of them incredible. This word *sabbatist* accounts also for the name of the christians of St. John the Baptist, being given to a wretched remnant of the Sabæans still in being on the borders of Palestine, and who not being christians, nor mahometans, will readily profess an occasional conformity to either. Like the Manicheans, of whom they are most probably a branch, they have been accused of worshipping the evil spirit, and of other absurd horrors. Among these Sabæans the priests were strictly forbidden to marry any but virgins. The pope Honorius in or about the year 464 laid the like injunction on the Romish clergy of his days. Possibly this conformity was pure accident: But it proves against the celibacy of the clergy, introduced by subsequent popes in later times. The prohibition of marriage obtained also among the druidical clergy; but extended only to the clerks or students under age. They were called batchelors: But this is from my purpose.

To return to the word *Sabæan*, whence that of the pagan *sab-aith* is derived, it furnishes here an occasion of rectifying an antient and almost universal mistake. Cicero himself has fallen into it, where he says that *Chaldean*, which implies *Sabæan*, is a designation not of *art* but of *country*. A stricter examination would shew, not only, that the distinction of *Chaldean* and *Sabæan* (Cal-d'-Ey and Sab-Ey) is no other literally speaking than that between a *graduate* and a *master of arts*, or of a *scholar* from a *doctor*, but that this distinction, as old as that of clergy and laity, is to be traced up to the very remotest antiquity, having pervaded an immense tract of continent from the north-west of Europe to the south-east of Asia, by means of those migratory expeditions, when the European armies, in that æra called the *divine age*, from the assumption of the names of the Gods by the leaders, carried their conquests into Egypt, Sy-

ria, Persia, &c. Then it was that the doctrine of the northern Druids penetrated so far east, and solves Pliny's conjecture of the Persians receiving it from them, which must have been in times, comparatively to which the foundation of Rome is hardly not a modern incident.

The name however of the druidical *sab-aith* day having happily merged in that of the *sabbath* received by christianity; not only the change of the day, but the primordial appellation of it, *sunday* still collaterally retained, in our language, confess its origin.

I shall only add that substitution of the heathen *sunday* to our christian *sabbath*, is but one of a number of points, in which the primitive christians, by way of conciliating the pagans to a better worship, humoured their prejudices, by yielding to a conformity of names, and even of customs where they did not essentially interfere with the fundamentals of the Gospel-doctrine.

The ecclesiastical polity of the Romish church is, to this moment, almost wholly Druidical. And as that antient religion of Britain and the Gauls, had its pope, its cardinals, its bishops, its deacons, &c. who were succeeded in their spiritual and temporal power and possessions by the christian clergy; these last, having assumed identically those titles of which the others had been deprived, devised in order to quiet their possession, and to secure their tenure, an admirable expedient and extremely fit in those barbarous times, to prevent the people from returning to their old religion. They instituted certain days, about Christmas-time, in imitation of the *Saturnalia*, which was called the *Fools Holiday*, *Festum Fatuorum*, when part of the jollitry of the season, was a burlesque election of a mock-pope, mock-cardinals, mock-bishops, &c. attended with a thousand ridiculous and indecent ceremonies, gambols, and antics, such as singing and dancing in the churches, in lewd attitudes to ludicrous anthems, all allusively to the exploded pretensions of the Druids whom these sports were calculated to expose to scorn and derision: Such mimicries being designed as representatives, or duplicates, of those offices among the pagans. The title of *fatuitas tua*, was instead of *sanctitas tua* given

given to the mock-pope : And it is to this that probably Philip le Bel alludes in his famous letter to Boniface VIII. which he begins with *Sciat tua maxima fatuitas, &c.*"

This *feast of fools* had however its designed effect, and contributed perhaps more to the extermination of those heathens than all the collateral aids of fire and sword, which were not either spared in the persecution of them. But as there is hardly a greater Absurdity in the world, nor a more common one, than the continuance of customs after the original cause of them has ceased, the people, long after the cessation of any apparent politic necessity for such drolls, remained so captivated with the merriment of them, the grosser the better for them, that, the primary object of them being vanished, the jest began to threaten a recoil on the clergy itself who had instituted them. Then it was that councils, popes, bishops, very earnestly set about the suppression of those anniversary buffooneries; which however they have hardly, in some parts, accomplished to this day, though they have employed, for that end, censures, interdictions, and even prayers, public processions, and fasts. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Monday, March 9. VERICOLA.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

I Have observed in my time, the death of many a great and good man, honoured with no more notice in the public papers than the epitaph of a *spital-fields weaver*; or, in high life, that *he carried the dove at the coronation*. The reason, I suppose, is, that of all manner of writing, none is more difficult than to give praise where praise is due. A jack-daw-character, in the dedicatory style, requires nothing more to dress it up than an inventive fancy; and where this is wanting, a compilation from dedications, epitaphs, &c. will do the business—but to draw the character of a truly great man, requires accuracy and judgment. I am not so vain to think myself qualified for it; but gratitude and veneration for so sublime a character as that of my lately deceased neighbour, \* prompts, may oblige me to make the attempt.

How good must have been the natural parts, how diligent the application,

how intense the study of that man, who was entitled to, and enjoyed an unrivalled eminency in his profession above fifty two years before his exit! And what can be greater than to have maintained, at least, if not daily raised the confidence and esteem of all his conversants, thro' so long a course of years, without ever having lost a friend or made an enemy! Integrity alone can do this; that old fashioned quality, that has *but one part to act, one face to put on*, and that is its own: Informed by this single quality, he spent his days in a constant and equal tenor of exactness and justice; sweetened with such a courteous disposition, that we knew not which to admire most, his extensive knowledge in the law, or his prompt affability in communicating such knowledge, with a manly plainness and undissembled sincerity. No wonder then integrity so great, and abilities so eminent, should be thought worthy a seat, even the highest seat in the courts of judicature. This was offered him; and why he should refuse it, I can only conjecture, that he preferred the ease and satisfaction of diffusive goodness without being restrained by forms, and the ceremonious pomp of grandeur: Or, perhaps, he might reflect on that ancient device, or impress, of many flies about a candle, with this motto, *sic splendidiore petuntur*: and therefore keeping clear of the least spark of ambition, he sat down contented with the ample fortune his unparalleled industry had acquired. It was an ample one indeed; and yet might he ask with old Samuel, "Whose ox or whose ass have I taken? Or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Or, of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" But, after all, the best reason that can be given, and which, upon my own knowledge of him, I take to be the case, he had far higher things in view than what this transitory life can give. The charms of truth were too bright not to engage so penetrating an eye; sought them where only they were to be found; and having found them, he was too ingenuous not to acknowledge the mighty blessing; and too wise not to follow such directions in every branch of social duty: the husband, the father, &c. always happy in the former, but, alas! how unhappy

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\* The late Mr. F-z-k-r-l-y.

py in outliving the latter title! Nothing but true christian submission to the will of heaven, in him, and all her relatives could support the loss of so amiable a daughter—But, perhaps, I go too far: yet let me add, in this respect, that such was his glory in the name of a christian, he thought any other title added thereto would prove a diminution. Hence his constant attendance on divine service, not for custom or fashion-sake, but pure devotion; as was always manifested by a behaviour consonant thereto. I might now descend to speak of him as a senator, but this being somewhat out of my province, I shall pretend to say no more, than that, as his understanding, memory and judgment preserved their vigour to the last; his elocution was esteemed and attended to, and his opinion consulted by all parties upon almost all occasions, where equity was the ground-work, and the good of his country the superstructure, or, otherwise, application had been in vain.

And now, if there is any likeness in this sketch, you and every one else will know the original; and if there is not, it is for my own credit to conceal the name; and leave his mournful constituents to speak the rest.

Turnham-green, March 5. F. M.

*Observations concerning the Effects of Charcoal and other Vapours, on the Nerves. Translated from the Latin of Boerhaave de Morbis Nervorum.*

**W**HILEST Van Helmot, then an old man, was writing on a cold winter's day, he saw his ink freeze, and he ordered a chafing dish to be brought him, with coals that did not smoke. He felt no harm from it; but his daughter, coming in shortly after, and saying that she perceived a strong stench from the coals, the father, making a motion for quitting the place, falls back, hurts the hinder part of his head, and is carried away for dead. It may appear from this singular example, that in a spacious place, the doors open, the weather cold, without the least observation of contracting any illness, all the actions of a man were thus in a moment abolished by nothing more than these fumes. Boerhaave relates of himself, that being in a parlour, drinking tea with some ladies, where there was a chafing-dish of kin-

dled charcoal for keeping the kettle boiling, and no chimney in the place, he saw all the ladies grow pale, and was so affected himself by the fumes of the charcoal, that, had not the doors been opened, as he felt himself tottering, the effects had been mortal. He likewise relates the same effects on some young ladies who lived in Leyden, and were sitting in a parlour, the windows of which were towards the street: the aunt of the mistress of the house, looking in at the window, announced her coming by tapping on the glass with her fingers; she saw through the window all the ladies seated, and looking at her, but not one of them making the least motion; she repeated her taps, and so as to be louder, but none of them made her answer; thinking they were passing some joke on her, she knocks in a passion at the door, calling out, that the weather was too cold to be kept so long in the street: entering the parlour, she perceived the fumes of charcoal, and saw all the ladies pale and senseless; immediately she ordered the windows to be opened, and all their faces to be sprinkled with water; by this means all of them soon recovered, but one of them vomitted, another had a head-ach, yet none of them suffered any thing more.

An English nobleman travelling by boat in the night from Utrecht to Leyden, took with him into his cabin a stove, and ordered the door to be kept shut: when he came to his place of destination, the waterman opening the door, found him dead, with no other apparent sign than a little froth about his mouth. Four peasants having made a fire in the hold of a ship, were all found dead there. An intire family in the suburbs, called de Hooze Morfeh, were found dead from this cause by laying, in the winter time, a pan of live coals in the midst of a room where there was no chimney, and the doors shut. Boerhaave says that he experienced in himself, at the beginning of the ill effects from such vapours, an inclination to sleep, a tenfive pain in the head, a nausea, a vomiting of thick froth, and his remaining as it were for many days full; but if the vapour be dense, nothing of these particulars is perceptible, but they affected die senseless. This vapour however is not attended with any inconvenience

venience, if a quantity of sea-salt is sprinkled on the fire, or if gunpowder is set fire to in the close room. But when the ill effects have taken place, the best remedy is to sprinkle cold water on the bodies, and to throw it upon the face and bare bosom. If cold water be thrown upon animals that have died in poisonous caverns, they are immediately brought to life; and hence if men, who have died by the vapour of coals, were, as soon as possible, treated in the same manner, they might also be perhaps brought to life. In such case, however, this remedy is never to be neglected; for here there is no corruption, but a mere rest of all the moving parts, and in other respects nothing is changed; if therefore they are dipped into cold water, the elasticity of the vessels being increased by the cold, the blood moves towards the inner parts thro' the veins; and the motion of the blood through the veins resuscitates its action to the heart, that is resuscitates life itself.

The effects are not less noxious that proceed from places newly white-washed with lime, which diffuses a subastrigent and fetid vapour, especially upon the introduction of fire. For this reason all newly-built houses, if too soon inhabited, may bring on fatal disorders or the worst of palsies, which can neither be cured by fomentation nor baths. These ailments might likewise be occasioned by burning the parts of animals. If a place infected with the nastiest insects, as bugs or fleas, is shut up close in all parts, and the bones of animals or harts-horn are laid on the open fire, and the smoke is hindered to pass out, all these animals are killed; and larger animals may also be killed by the like smoke. The wings of partridges, which abound with a volatile salt, being burnt, have often excited hysterical passions, and epileptic fits, where they were not, and dissipated them when they were present. A dog, killed in a heat of 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, emitted such a horrid and noisome stench, that those who came too near in a moment swooned away. In this manner, by the force of fire, dreadful symptoms are excited from animals. Aræteus observes, in his chapter on Epilepsies, that the strong smell of the gagates stone had immediately

brought on epileptic fits. Fire, acting on cobalt, which seems to be intirely inert, raises a thick white vapour that kills every animal, and this vapour, fixing upon the ceiling of a room, concretes into a white flocculent matter, called arsenic, which is a most potent poison. If this cobalt, mixed with other fossils, and wrapped up in a paper, be kept in a wooden box, it will eat through both the wood and the box; and if this happens in so small a degree of heat, what must it be, when this body is agitated by fire? How fixed is nitre, whatever way tried! if it melts in the fire, it remains fixed and mild; if solar or uncalcineable earths are mixed with it, and both exposed to the fire, it will yield a spirit, volatile like alcohol, which corrodes and dissolves all things except gold and glass; and it is very hurtful to the lungs. The same way a spirit ascends from sea-salt, which corrodes all things. If sulphur be sublimed ten times, it remains mild as before; but, if set on fire, it kills animals, and corrodes and constringes all things.

*Extract of a Letter from Rome, Jan. 12, 1767.*

“YOU may remember, that some time since, I sent you a sketch of a book that has made a very great noise in these parts, *De Statu Ecclesie, &c.* set forth under the name of Justinus Febronius, and which had no less than three or four editions within the year: In this book the author affirms the authority of all bishops to be equal, confutes the pretences for establishing a monarchy in the church, insists, that the primacy of the bishops of Rome was not instituted by Christ, but by St. Peter and the church, by the authority of which it may be translated to any other see; that the convocation of ecumenical councils is by no law, divine, or human, reserved to popes, and that the popes themselves are subject to the church, and the general law thereof, and may be deposed by it, &c. This book, written in the Latin tongue, and supposed to have been composed by some dignitary in Germany, has been so well received in Italy, that a bookseller at Venice has publicly proposed to print an Italian translation of it by subscription, with great encomiums of it, as a performance

mance calculated for pious ends, and greatly conducive to religion, and the advantage of secular government: A proposal that has given such an alarm to the court of Rome, as to merit a publick censure, and to forbid all encouragement, under the severest penalties; which censure, as I imagine you will not be ill pleased to see, I shall give you it therefore in its full length, translated. It runs thus:

"Lewis Mary Torrigiani, deacon of S. Agata, cardinal of the holy Roman church, secretary of state to his holiness our signore: Whereas a certain print has appeared in publick, in which Joseph Bettinelli, bookseller and printer at Venice, invites all pious and catholick persons to subscribe to an edition, which he promises to promulgate, of that wicked performance now translated into Italian, and published in the year 1760 in Latin, under the false name of Justinus Febronius. We know not whether we ought to be more surprized at the temerity of the said printer (who pretends that a work, which has not only been condemned on mature deliberation, as usual, by the holy congregation of the Index, but also proscribed by the most illustrious and venerable bishops of Germany, where the book had its unhappy birth, is capable of doing great service to religion and the secular states, and the scope of which is so pious and holy) or his assurance to search for subscriptions in Bologna, by the means of his brothers Taruffi, and even in Rome, and the whole ecclesiastical state by that of every bookseller: To the intent, however, that every abuse, and every bad effect, which may arise from such invitation, may be prevented, we do, by the expresse order of our signore, prohibit all persons, whether ecclesiastical, secular, or regular, in the ecclesiastical state, as well such as are immediately, as mediately subject, comprehending also the four legations, and the city of Benevento, to subscribe to it, and much more to receive or procure subscriptions to the said edition, on pain of the gallies for ten years, or other correspondent punishment, according to the degree and quality of the person in case of contravention. And this present edict, when published and stuck up in the usual places at Rome, shall oblige every man, as much

as if it had been personally intimated to him. Given at the Apostolical Palace of the Monte Quirinale, this 28th of Nov. 1766. L. Card. Torrigiani,"

*Works of ROGER ASCHAM.*

A Celebrated writer, distinguished for his knowledge of our language, hath observed, that the English tongue was at its greatest perfection in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In those days lived the famous Roger Ascham, whose writings, though they may now seem a little antiquated in point of garb, have been always valued for the sterling sense conveyed in them. A new edition of this author's works having lately appeared, we shall lay before the reader the following observations on the nature and dispositions of youth for learning, of which Ascham, as a long and eminent instructor of youth, will be allowed a most competent judge.

"Some wittes, moderate enough by nature, be many times marde by over much studie and use of some sciences, namelie, musicke, arithmeticke, and geometrie. These sciences as they sharpen mens wittes over much, so they change mens manners over sore, if they be not moderately mingled, and wisely applied to some good use of life. Marke all mathematical heades, which be onely and wholly bent to those sciences, how solitary they be themselves, how unfit to live with others, and how unapte to serve in the world. This is not onlie knowen now by common experience, but uttered long before by wise mens judgment and sentence. Galene sayth, much musick marret mens manners: And Plato hath a notable place of the same thing in his bookes *De Rep.* well marked also, and excellentlie translated by Tullie himself. Of this matter I wrote once more at large, twenty years ago, in my booke of Shootigne: Now I thought but to touch it, to prove, that over much quicknesse of witte, either given by nature, or sharpened by studie, doth not commonlie bring forth, either greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end.

Contrariwise, a witte in youth that is not over dulle, heavie, knottie and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat stiffish, (as Tullie wiseth *odium, quietum non languidum*: And

*gotium cum labore, non cum periculo*) such a witte, I say, if it be, at the first well handled by the mother, and rightlie smothered and wrought as it should, not overwartlie, and against the wood, by the scholemaster, both for learning and hole course of living, proveth alwaies the best. In woode and stone, not the softest, but hardest, be alwaies aptest for portraiture, both fairest for pleasure, and most durable for profit. Hard wittes be hard to receive, but sure to keepe, painful with wearinesse, hedefull without wavering, constant without newfangellesse; bearing hea-vie things, though not lightlie, yet willinglie; entring hard things, though not easelie yet depelie; and to come to that pertnesse of learning in the ende, that quicke wittes seem in hope, but do not in dede, or else verie seldome, ever attaine unto. Also, for manners and life, hard wittes, commonlie, are hardlie caried, either to desire everie new thing, or else to marvell at every strange thinge: And therefore they be carefull and diligent in their own mat-ters, not curious and busie in other mens affaires, and so they become wise themselves, and also are accounted ho-nest by others. They be grave, stedfast, silent of tong, secret of hart. Not haastie in making, but constant in kee- ping any promise. Not rashe in utter- ing, but warie in considering every matter: And thereby not quicke in speaking, but deep of judgement, whether they write or give counsel in all weightie affairs. And theis be the men that become in the end, both most happy for themselves, and alwaise best esteemed abroad in the world."

*The Smuggled Scotchman: An Anec- dote.*

A Nobleman at Paris asked Lady R— why it was in general remarked abroad by foreigners, that the Scotch, who travelled, were men of parts and learning, while the English were general- ly wanting in both? Her ladyship, with her usual vivacity, replied, that only fools went out of England; but for Scotland, none but fools would stay in. A Scotch nobleman, neither fa- mous for parts or learning, Lord —, observed her ladyship was right, with regard to the Scotch; for, says he, there are offices established in Scotland, where every Scotchman must apply for

a passport, ere he can leave the coun- try, and previous to the granting there- of, he is examined with regard to his intellects and education, which, should they not arrive to the standard fixed for each, no passport is granted, but he is sent back for improvement; on a second application, the same form is observed; but should he apply a third time, and then be found wanting, he is remanded back for life. By this, says his lordship, your ladyship will plainly see none but men of sense and learning can *legally* leave this country. "Then, replied her ladyship, I'm sure your lordship was *smuggled*."

OUR readers, we believe will be pleased with the following extract from a book just published, entitled, *The present state of Great Britain and North America*. After having pro- posed a bounty upon the home con- sumption of corn, this public spirited author proceeds as follows:

"A bounty therefore on the home consumption would be a much greater encouragement to the growing of corn, in order to supply the nation with it at a cheaper rate, than ever that upon the exportation was supposed to have been: and that encouragement to the growing of it, with the abatement of the price by the bounty, would be an effectual and certain means of render- ing corn cheap, particularly to the poor, and to labourers and workmen, who receive the benefit of the bounty.

Such a bounty would likewise be a relief to the landed interest, and far- mers, on whom all the heavy taxes in the kingdom chiefly fall. As land is the fountain of every thing, so it bears the burden of all, and should be reliev- ed in the first place, if we would have plenty from it, or the produce of it cheap. The great encouragements wanted by the land-owners and far- mers are,

I. To enable them to keep up and repair the habitations and dwellings of the poor, which are otherwise such a burden on their estates, that the many evils above-mentioned chiefly proceed from this cause. It is from the expence of repairs, that the poor are expelled from the lands, which are by that means en- grossed by the rich; the farms are mo- nopolized, and the people extirpated, for the enrichment of a few opulent farmers

farmers, rather than the maintainance of a numerous race of poorer and better subjects, who are both the strength and riches of every state; and as this is the business of the public; rather than of any private persons, some public encouragement ought to be given to such a general and national concern, without which this nation may want people, either to cultivate the lands, to carry on its trade and manufactures, or even to secure and defend the kingdom.

II. The greatest improvement of the landed estates would be the taking in and cultivating of the poorer and meaner lands, which now produce little or nothing, and that would, at the same time, be as great a benefit to the public. It is only by that means, that this nation can extend its agriculture, in proportion to its extensive trade and manufactures, or maintain people at a reasonable rate to support them both. So long as the people live upon nothing but the fat of the earth, and consume only the produce of the best and richest land, this nation will never have so many people as it wants, nor will they ever have provisions cheap. It is only upon the produce of the poorer lands, which mostly lie uncultivated, that we can expect to maintain the poor, who are so numerous in the kingdom. But as the upholding of houses for them, and the improvements of poorer lands, are more chargeable than what they may produce is worth, we cannot perhaps expect to see either of these done, without some public encouragement, or a bounty upon the produce of such poor and uncultivated lands.

Thus the proposed bounty on corn is chiefly wanted for such as is, and may be, consumed by the poor, and for the produce of the poorer lands, such as rye, barley, oats, sprat, peas, beans or buckwheat; these are much cheaper than wheat, on which the bounty is now chiefly given, and which the farmers for that reason only make in any plenty. It is for this reason that the very poor in England, with the common labourers and workmen, eat nothing almost but the best wheaten bread, and such as people of fortune could hardly get in other countries; which renders their living much more expensive than it otherwise need to be.

In former days they lived chiefly on rye, barley, or oatmeal; in Scotland, the common people and labourers have no other sort of corn, and hardly any other food but oatmeal; in Ireland, they live on potatoes; in the Plantations, on Indian corn; in Germany, on rye; in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, on barley or sprat; and in France, on their bled noir, or buckwheat by which they work so much cheaper than the English.

Now as these sorts of grain are much cheaper than wheat it would be a vast saving to the nation, to maintain the people with them, and much more than the whole exportation of corn amounts to. Take barley, rye, and oats, one with another, they are not above half the price of wheat; so that if the people of England, who consume 7500000 quarters of corn a year, worth at least eight millions sterling, were to live on these, and the like mentioned below, they would save three or four millions a year, which would soon reduce the price of provisions. The price of wheat is 4s. of other grain but 2s. 2d. a bushel one with another; and of oatmeal but 1s. 8d.

This is likewise the only way to encourage a large exportation of wheat and at the same time to enjoy a cheaper consumption of corn at home. If the people of England will eat their wheat, they cannot export it. If they would make the most of their corn they should export their wheat and malt, and keep their barley (exported rye and oats, for their own consumption; but instead of that, they eat their wheat, drink their barley, and buy oats to feed the dogs and horses of which they keep great numbers, and at the same time consume great quantities of flesh meats, eat wheaten bread and export wheat; which are the only causes of a dearth and scarcity, that need to be apprehended in such a fruitful land as this, or of a dearth of labour from the want of provisions.

Thus if there is any real scarcity in England, it is owing to extravagance and not to want. The people eat nothing but the best wheaten bread, consume great quantities of flesh meats and at the same time keep great numbers of horses, all which require the very best corn lands, and render corn as dear again, as it otherwise would be.

Were it not for this extravagance, the necessities of life and labour might be as cheap again as they are, and much more corn might at the same time be exported.

The quantity and value of the corn exported, upon an average of 19 years preceding 1765, is as follows, according to the accounts laid before the parliament, and preserved in the inestimable tracts on the corn trade.

Exported.	Qrs.	Price	Qr.
Wheat	357,895	£. 1 11	8
Malt	251,437	1 1	10
Barley	66,741	0 18	3
Rye	49,451	1 1	1
Oatmeal	3,536	0 13	8

Total 729,060 Av. 1 1 3½

From this it appears that the exportation of barley, rye and oatmeal, is of little consequence, and is not to be put in any sort of competition with our trade and manufactures; these sorts of grain are but insignificant articles of commerce, although they serve as well for consumption as wheat. The export of wheat and malt amount to 609,000 quarters a year, when we export only 52,000 quarters of rye and oatmeal, which are likewise much cheaper. For this reason the exportation of these last might be prohibited altogether, if not of barley likewise, and the growing of them encouraged by a bounty on the home consumption which is only given for that purpose in the exportation. Such a bounty to our own people, would be a much greater encouragement to the growing of them, and to the agriculture of the kingdom, as well as to its trade and manufactures at the same time. It is upon these cheaper sorts of grain, that labourers and workmen live in all parts of the world, except England; and for these reasons we would encourage the growing of them here, not only to reduce the present high price of provisions, but at all times to render the maintenance of labourers and workmen so much cheaper.

Some of these sorts of grain seem not to be so well known in Britain, as they deserve. Buckwheat is almost the only corn in cold northern climates, and grows on poor sandy lands in the south; which we have a new sort from Siberia. It will grow on the poorest land,

and is so far from exhausting it, that it rather improves land, by covering and shading it with its procumbent branches, and opening it to the air and dews by its long tap-root, like peas. Thus you might have a good crop of this on all the poor waste lands in England, which might bring them into culture, and maintain all the poor in the kingdom, as it does in France. It is likewise the cheapest food of any both for hogs and horses, and would very much reduce the price both of corn, and other provisions, by feeding horses, and increasing the stock of hogs, with this cheapest of all grain.

The sprat (*Zea*) is likewise but little known in England, although it is reckoned to be the best corn of any, except wheat, which it so much resembles, that it is commonly deemed by farmers to be a species of that grain. It is a grain between wheat and barley, and serves for both in many countries; both for bread, beer, food for horses and all other creatures. In the southern parts of Europe it is still as much esteemed, as it was by the Greeks and Romans, who called it by way of eminence *Zea*, i. e. Grain. This seems likewise to be the middle grain (*Cao leang*) of the Chinese, which is one of the five sorts that the emperor sows every year with his own hands, as being the most necessary, and including all the rest. They give it this name, as they reckon it to be a middle grain between rice and wheat, and to serve both for wheat, barley and oats. It thrives so well in northern climates, that the Chinese colonies which have settled the northern parts of Tartary, in a very cold and inhospitable climate, have no other corn, but this their middle grain, and millet, as we are informed by the Missionaries who surveyed that country; "but whatever may be its true name, say they, it is of a very good taste and would probably grow in some parts of Europe, which will produce no other grain." Hence we should think, that sprat and buckwheat would be a very good improvement in Scotland, where they have hardly any other corn but oats; as well as in the northern parts of England, where they sow Maslin, or a mixture of wheat and rye. The design of sowing this, which is the French *Metil*, proceeds from an observation

in hot and dry climates, which is, that in dry years you have plenty of rye although little wheat; and in wet seasons this last abounds, when the other fails — so that you are always sure of corn; but whether this will hold in the cold and wet climate where it is sown in England, is not so certain; neither is the climate so subject to drought as to make a dearth of wheat. We should think, that *sprat* would be more suitable to this climate, and *maslin* in North America, as they both thrive on poorer land and a dryer sandy soil, than wheat. — Of this grain there are three different sorts, one resembling barley, with a single or double chest; and the other more like wheat, called *wheat with ears of barley*. (*Triticum Spica Hordei*, Raj.) The first is known in England by the name of Sprat-Barley, and we may call the other Sprat-Wheat (*Zeo-Pyrum*,) as it is by the botanists. But both of these are very different from any sort of true wheat or barley. The ear is flat, and not round; although in all other respects the plant resembles wheat, and like that stands the winter.

This corn would be more particularly useful, in our colonies in North America, which lie exactly in the same climate with the part of Tartary here mentioned, and have no sort of corn that agrees with their singular and peculiar climate. No European grain, indeed, agrees perfectly well with the climate in any part of North America. The harvest is from two to three months later, than it should be for the latitude of the place, on account of the hard winters. Hence the corn is generally stunted, and the grain shrivelled. Were it not for the Mays or Indian corn, those colonies could not subsist, nor be of any service to the nation. Although that corn is not wanted in Britain, it is the source of every thing that this nation receives from all the colonies it has. In the northern colonies, where none but a small early sort of this corn will grow, which does not yield above half a crop, they can make nothing for Britain, and it is in vain to think of it, if it were only on that account. In New-England they are obliged to give a bounty on the growing of corn to eat; and we cannot expect that they can make any

thing before that, and much less hemp and flax, which destroy the best corn lands.

Wheat will not grow in North America, so as to yield a certain crop every year, any where to the northward of Boston, and there it thrives but very ill. What they call wheat in Canada and Nova Scotia, is nothing but the French *Bled marsais*, as they tell us, which they sow in May, instead of March, and reap in August. This is of the same kind with the Siberia wheat, and Lapland barley, which ripen in six weeks after they are sowed, when they are not above eight or nine inches high. Thus no sort of corn will grow in those climates, if it be not some diminutive species, which are not worth sowing any where else, and consequently we cannot expect to get any thing else from them.

If ever those countries produce any thing, it must be some commodity of their own, for no others will grow in the climate. The only sort of corn proper for the northern parts of America, is one that grows naturally in the soil and climate, well known to many by the name of wild oats. It is so called, because it grows like an oat but the grain is to all intents and purposes a species of rice. It excels that however, and all other sorts of grain that are known, in many remarkable properties; it neither requires reaping, threshing, cleaning, grinding, bolting nor baking; the grain is easily gathered with the hand, and is fit to eat boiled like rice, as soon as it is gathered; it neither adheres to the hulk, like rice, barley and oats, nor has it a bran like wheat, which create a great expence in these sorts of grain. It likewise affords food both for man and beast, or ripe corn, and green fodder at one and the same time. The blade which grows four or five feet long, and sometimes seven, has a sweetness in it like Indian corn and is as much covered, whether green or dry, by beads of every kind. Having mowed it several years, I am well assured, it is the best fodder that grows, except the blades of Indian corn. The grain is likewise as agreeable. F. Hennepin used upon it, and found it "better and more wholesome than rice," to use his words. The grain indeed is but

der, as it grows wild, although very long and smooth like cleaned rice; but there is no such corn growing wild in any other part of the world, that we have seen or heard of; the best sorts of corn were but grass, and not to be compared to this, before they were improved by culture. Were this duely cultivated like rice, as it grows in like manner in water, it would be as useful; and we might have rice from our northern, as well as southern colonies. It grows all over North America, as far north as Hudson's Bay, in the coldest climates of any grain. The natives of Hudson's Bay, and Lake Superior, have no other corn.—Besides this there is a species of barley peculiar to the southern parts of North America, where the common Barley will not thrive.—Were that continent explored, it would be found, that we might have both corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, hemp, flax, and many other valuable commodities, all of the native growth of North America; and these are the more to be regarded, as no others will thrive in the climate; they are likewise totally different from any thing that Britain produces, and might that means keep the colonies from interfering with their mother country,

This corn might be as proper for the low, wet and boggy grounds in Great Britain, and Ireland, which are extensive, and produce nothing. And such a corn might prove as serviceable as potatoes have been, which are in like manner brought from America. These common potatoes are the Papas of Peru, where they grow naturally, and were the only bread corn that the natives had upon their cold mountains, or have to this day. They likewise grind them to meal, and make bread of it, called Chunno, which is famous in history; with this the Spaniards supplied the mines of Potosi, and grew richer by the trade than the Spaniards. The Spaniards likewise make great variety of dishes with them unknown to us, and live upon them like common people in Ireland.—They were first brought to Europe by Francis Drake, in his return from his expedition to the Spanish West Indies in 1586. He then brought them to Virginia home with him, among the rest the famous ma-

thematician Mr. Thomas Heriot, who was sent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh to explore the productions of the country, and brought these roots with him; he gave them to Gerard the botanist, who first planted them in London, and sent them to Italy; as appears from the works of these and several other authors. It was from this their introduction into Europe, that they are said by most of our writers to have been natives of Virginia, where they will hardly grow nor do not thrive, unless they are planted in the following manner. They should be planted in trenches like Celeri, and earthed up to the top of the stalk in like manner, till they come to be in blossom; by that means they spread and grow to a great size under ground, as I learnt from my late worthy friend Don Pedro Maldonado, F. R. S. governor of the province of Emeraldos, and a native of Quito, who reckoned our potatoes but very indifferent, in comparison of what they daily eat, and live upon, by this method of culture in Peru.

They are cultivated in this manner, in order to prevent the plant from running into stalk and seed, which robs the root of its nourishment. But in Britain, the seed never ripens, as in America, which abundantly shews that they are exotics. Upon this account it is not altogether so necessary here to earth them up as they grow, although it may be as proper.

This method of cultivating potatoes is necessary on another account, in order to divest them of the rank and poisonous quality of the Solanum, of which they are a species. This is so strong in them, where they grow on the surface of the ground exposed to the sun in hot climates, that the very hogs will not taste them; and I have known people who could not sit at table where they were, for this their poisonous scent, of which the hogs are more sensible than we are. Even when kept on hard meat on board of ship, I have seen hogs refuse these potatoes grown in a hot climate. They there grow hard and knotty when exposed to the sun, instead of soft and mealy, and have this rank flavor to such a degree, that many people cannot taste them. It was for this reason that when they were first planted in Burgundy, the use of them was con-

demned by law, for occasioning a severe distemper, they imagined. But in these cold climates, which are more natural to them, or by thus covering them up from the sun, they are so divested of this rank and noxious flavor, that we are not sensible of it; no more than the hogs whose scent is so acute—But from their qualities, the use of potatoes has been chiefly confined to the British isles, to which they were first brought; and here the general use that is made of them seems to have been owing to an accident in Ireland, in the time of the civil wars, when the armies destroyed the fields of corn; but some fields of potatoes, we are told, throve very well after they were trampled by them, and supplied the want of corn, as they have done ever since.—But these are not to be compared to the Spanish potatoes, as they are called, which are a very different root and plant and much more delicious and wholesome.

**T**O shew what trust may be put by any protestant prince or government, in the court or councils of Rome, we shall give our readers the following extract from Dr. Warner's History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland, now just published.

The Dr. begins the sixth book of this history as follows: "Though the peace \* which had been concluded was necessary to all parties, and was submitted to with great alacrity by every one who owned the authority of the lord lieutenant, yet it met with great opposition from the generality of the Irish. The nuncio, ever since his coming into the island, had professed in publick a great regard to the king's interest, at the same time that he wrote his opinion to cardinal Pamphilio—as it appears from his memoirs—" that the king's destruction would be of most advantage to the Irish, and his wishes that the parliament might get the better of him, and make themselves masters of England." No wonder therefore that he should press the Irish,

to decline all measures with the lord lieutenant, and not to think of any peace till they had made an union among all the catholicks, and the king was restored to his power: no wonder that he should advise them, to put themselves under the protection of a foreign power, and should recommend the pope to be their protector. In short it is no wonder, that a weak and furious bigot, fiery and haughty in his temper, without any connections in the country, and without any knowledge of its strength or weakness, should pay no regard to the interest or the welfare of its inhabitants, and should involve them in the most violent and destructive measures. He had all imaginable influence over the whole catholic clergy, except a few old bishops, and some regulars who were not subordinate to his authority: and the clergy united under such head were a very powerful body; their dominion over the ignorant superstitious multitude, from which the common soldiers of their armies were drawn being little less than absolute. It appears indeed from what follows, that all the catholicks of that kingdom, except very few, were priest-ridden; and to the slavish submission which they paid to the ecclesiasticks, their own entire ruin, if not that of the king was owing.

It has already been observed, that the nuncio had sent for O Neil's army to assist him in opposing the peace when it should be published; as knowing that whatsoever noise he should make about it, he could not prevent its taking effect without an army to support him; and suspecting that Preston, the Leinster general, would execute the orders of the supreme council. In that suspicion he was not mistaken for the peace was proclaimed in Preston's camp †. O Neil's army was made up principally of Creaghts; a tall like people, who not being able to subsist in their own country, through the waste that had been made in it, roved up and down with their cattle with

\* This peace, though unanimously agreed to by the supreme council of the rebellion at Kilkenny, was rendered quite ineffectual by the intrigues of the Nuncio.

† Yet this man, or the army under his command, were so far from being excommunication proof, as he himself called it, that upon being threatened with excommunication he deserted the lord lieutenant, joined the Nuncio, and made a public atonement for the offence he had been guilty of.

any settled abode, harrassing the people, friends and foes alike. These were the forces fittest for the purposes of the nuncio: they had nothing to get or save by the peace; they had a prospect of thriving by the ravages of war; and by a proper application of the money and succours which the nuncio brought over, and a promise of much more, they engaged themselves to support him. He did not trust however entirely to them. For though as soon as it was known that the peace was made, he sent O'Neil four thousand pounds and a supply of powder, yet having an army of clergy also at his command, in the beginning of August, he called a synod at Waterford. Ten bishops, and several inferior ecclesiasticks entirely devoted to him, accordingly met: but instead of employing themselves in spiritual affairs, they spent all their time in debating measures and making decrees not at all becoming their character. They decreed all those who adhered to the peace, to have broken the oath of association, and to have been guilty of perjury: they excommunicated the commissioners, and all who had been instrumental in bringing about the peace: they interdicted all the churches, and forbade divine service to be celebrated in any cities or towns which should admit it: in short they suspended all the clergy, seculars and regulars, who preached or spoke in favour of it, from the exercise of their function, together with all the confessors, who should absolve the instruments, or the favourers of the peace. But all this did not content them. Lest the supreme council should find some means of maintaining the peace they had made, and seemed determined to support, they denounced an excommunication against all those who should receive or pay any money, or assessment by their officers, and against all the soldiers that should attempt to execute them by force: and to tie their own party by a firmer union, a new oath of association was drawn up; whereby they engaged "not to adhere to any peace, but to such as should be honourable in the view of the world, secure to their conscience according to the oath of association, and so approved by the congregation of the clergy of Ireland."

March, 1767.

These violent measures dictated by the nuncio, and adopted by the ecclesiasticks devoted to him, were not more opposite to their characters as the ministers of peace, and to their own acts and determinations, than they were to the instructions which the nuncio had from Rome. His orders were very explicit, in case a peace were made, to do nothing either by word or deed to shew that he approved of, or disliked it: and notwithstanding the authority which he had assumed, and the promises and threats and other artifices which he had used, to make the body of Papists subservient to his views, yet he represents himself to the pope, as merely passive in the affair, as not leading the ecclesiasticks, and acquiescing only in their determinations. The success of his measures in opposing the peace, made his excuse for the violence of them easily pass at Rome: but in another point he met with some difficulty. He had exhorted the council at Kilkenny in a speech, of which he had given them a copy, to be faithful to God and religion, and then to the king. Having transmitted another copy to Rome, Cardinal Pamphilio was ordered to reprimand him for exhorting them to be faithful to an heretical prince, to direct him to get back the copy of his speech, and never to indulge such a way of talking in public conferences. His eminence told him that that see would never approve, by any positive act, the civil allegiance which any catholic subjects pay to an heretical prince. This reprimand however had not restrained the nuncio, in his furious zeal against the peace, from signing the protestation made against it in the synod abovementioned; wherein it was declared, that no peace should be accepted without secure conditions for religion, king, and country. It will be out of the order of time, but it is scarcely material enough to reserve it for its proper place, and therefore the reader shall now be told, that this drew another reprimand upon him from Rome; in which the Cardinal again informed him, that it had been the constant and uninterrupted practice of that see, never to allow her ministers to make, or consent to public edicts of catholic subjects, for the defence of the crown and person of an heretical prince.

prince: he adds, that as the pope knew how difficult it was in public assemblies, to separate the rights of religion from those which relate to the obedience professed by catholics to the king, so he would be satisfied, if the nuncio did not shew by any public act, that he either knew, or consented to such public professions of allegiance, as for political considerations the catholics were either forced or willing to make. If the reader makes a proper reflection upon these declarations from the cardinal, they must convince him that there can be no dependence on the allegiance of a papist to a prince of another communion, if the state of Rome requires it to be broken, and if the papist will act up to his principles. But the papists are men; and their interest in a protestant country being opposite to their principles of religion, it may be supposed that they will commonly act like the generality of men in this age, and, where interest and principle interfere, that the first will get the better.

The decrees of the synod abovementioned were no sooner published, which they were with great diligence throughout the kingdom, than their effect upon the people was very visible. The council at Kilkenny drew up an appeal from those censures; but they neither exhibited it to the synod in form, nor published it to the world. Whether their judgment failed them on this occasion, or whether through the want of money, through the bigotry and disobedience of the soldiers, or thro' the terror which the magistrates were under from the clergy, they really were not able to exert themselves vigorously against those who opposed the peace, one cannot say: but it is certain that they made no attempt to shew a resolution that it should be obeyed. Instead of crushing an opposition to it in the bud, they allowed it time to gather strength. They sent deputies indeed to Waterford to court the clergy to an accommodation; which not only possessed the clergy themselves with a high notion of their power, but the people were induced by it to stand in awe of a body of men, to which the supreme council themselves paid so much submission as to justify their conduct to them. One

of the consequences of this tameness in the supreme council was, that the king at arms could not proclaim the peace at Waterford, and Clonmell: and when he came to Limerick, and was attended by the mayor and corporation in their formalities, a mob was prepared to oppose it; the mayor and king at arms were wounded in several places, and narrowly escaped being killed; the mayor and some of the aldermen were turned out; the corporation was new modelled by the clergy in the city, creatures of the nuncio, and the ringleader of the insurrection was made mayor, as his reward. Another consequence of the want of spirit in the supreme council was, that it produced a set of insolent propositions from the nuncio and the synod; the chief end of which was to prevent a peace till the pleasure of the pope was further known. To these propositions the supreme council returned no answer; but sent to desire the clergy would recal their excommunication. To this petition the clergy in their turn refused to make any reply, till they should receive an answer to their propositions. The supreme council finding there were no hopes of an accommodation with the nuncio, and that he would put all their affairs into confusion, sent to desire the lord lieutenant would repair directly to Kilkenny and give them his assistance.

They saw very little reason to depend on their own party, or on the obedience of the officers and soldiers of their army. O Neil had long ago slighted their orders; and being disgusted at their neglect of him in their choice of generals upon the peace, it was probable that he, and the Ulster Irish would adhere to the nuncio. The marquis of Ormond had sent his nephew Dan. O Neil to persuade him into the king's service, and to support the peace, with very advantageous offers: but he had engaged himself to the nuncio, and rejected them. The inclinations of Preston had been tried on all sides; and his answers to them were so ambiguous, that none of them thought they could be assured of him. At the end of August, the lord lieutenant, accompanied with the marquis of Clanricarde and lord Digby, marched from Dublin with fifteen hundred

foot, and five hundred horse; and when he arrived at Kilkenny, he was received with all imaginable joy and respect. As he passed by Naas, he borrowed eight barrels of powder of Sir J. Sherlock the governor. He left his foot near Gowran, under the command of sir F. Willoughby who kept a very strict guard; but the horse he took with him to Kilkenny, not suspecting any treachery. Making several excursions into the country, in order to conciliate the affections of the people to a peace, and to stop the disorders occasioned by the violent proceedings of the nuncio, the mayor of Cashell informed him by a letter, that the town was threatened with destruction if they admitted him, and that O Neil, was marching that way with all his army. Other letters, one particularly from D. O Neil, assured him that a rendezvous was appointed in the county of Cavan; whither all the regiments of O Neil's army were on their march from their respective quarters, with fifteen days provision. The council also at Dublin, amongst other intelligence of this sort, informed the marquis, that though the general himself was very reserved, and his officers declared that he did not know what he designed, yet his priests had given out that he intended to march to Kilkenny; and if his excellency would not admit of Glamorgan's peace, they would treat him in a manner too scandalous to be mentioned, and prevent his return to Dublin.

So many advices on the back of one another concurring to the same effect, unwilling as the marquis was to suspect the Irish could be guilty of so much perfidy, made him apprehensive of a treacherous design against him. Full of irresolution, however, what course to take, lord Castlehaven fixed him with an account of the imminent danger he was in; as both the armies of Preston and O Neil were on the march, to cut off his retreat. He told the marquis that at a moment was to be lost, but that he should instantly march to Leighlin bridge; and having there passed the river, and gotten that river between him and the enemy, endeavour by long marches to reach Dublin. No time was left now for reproaches or dispute; leaving lord Digby to carry on

the negotiation at Kilkenny, and sending orders to sir F. Willoughby to march off with the foot as fast as possible to the bridge of Leighlin, the marquis joined his horse at Callan: but the Irish plundered his waggons at Kilkenny of all the plate, linnen, clothes, and every thing which they contained; his haste not permitting him to secure them. When his forces came into their own quarters, some of the soldiers clearing their muskets, the powder made no report, and on several trials it was found to be stark naught. The clerk of the stores being examined about it, said it was the powder brought from Dublin, and furnished by the rebels in lieu of its value in money; as part of the thirty thousand pounds which by the articles of cessation they were to pay the king. The major general ordered it to be returned into the barrels, and the men to be furnished with that which had been borrowed of Sir J. Sherlock; which was found to be very good. The lord lieutenant overtook the foot in their march; and when they arrived at Dublin, whither intelligence had been brought that they were all cut off, they were received with the greatest joy; the whole people of the city almost coming out to meet them. Besides receiving some of his rents, which was of great use to him to support his forces, and to make some provision for the defence of Dublin, the marquis reaped no other fruit from this expedition, than to be convinced of the treachery of the Irish; of the vanity of trusting to the assistance of the confederates; and of the necessity of applying for it somewhere else. He had a little before employed lord Castlehaven to try to persuade the nuncio not to oppose the peace: but all his lordship could do, he says, was in vain; "the nuncio declaring his resolution to oppose it to the utmost, with other expressions relating to blood not becoming a churchman."

#### QUESTION, by J. P.

**Q**UERY, the diameter of the least circle that will circumscribe an isosceles triangle; whose side is to its base as 3 to 4, and its superficies is equal to five times its perimeter?

T 2

POETICAL

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

PALEMON and COLINET.

## A PASTORAL ELEGY.

*From the last Edition of Woodhouse's Poems.*

WHEN spring with green had every grove  
array'd, [pride,  
And deck'd the fields in all their flow'ry  
Two shepherds met beneath an hazle shade,  
Palemon sung, and Colinet reply'd;  
'Twas in the Leshowes sadly-pleasing grove,  
Beside the margin of that weeping stream,  
Contenting passions in their bosoms strove,  
And long lost Damon was their mournful  
theme.

PALEMON.

I still frequent dear Damon's matchless bow'rs,  
His limpid springs, and sweet umbrageous  
vales;  
Where I was wont to pass the blissful hours,  
When Damon's voice attun'd the scented  
gales.

COLINET.

Sure, never shepherd sung so sweet a strain,  
None could, in soft instructive tales excel,  
None could, like him, express a lover's pain;  
But, all his fame his songs alone can tell.

PALEMON.

A gentler soul ne'er warm'd a shepherd's  
breast,  
He spurn'd not pen'ry with imperious air;  
Low worth exulted, with his bounty blest;  
Each tuneful swain was his peculiar care.

COLINET.

But, ah! no more his voice shall charm the  
grove,  
From lowly worth his future bounty's fled;  
No more shall tuneful swain his goodness  
prove,  
He's gone to mix among the vulgar dead!

PALEMON.

Ah! now I feel, again, the pangsful wound,  
Which late I felt, lamenting o'er his grave,  
With vulgar turf and twisted briar bound,  
Nor less prophan'd than that which throwds  
a slave.

COLINET.

While murd'rous chiefs, and crafty statesmen's  
dust,  
And titled vice, and scepter'd ignorance, lie  
Beneath the sculptur'd stone, and polish'd bust,  
Where lying mottoes catch the cheated eye.

PALEMON.

When Damon's brother fell by partial fates,  
His pious hands fraternal trophies raise;  
And one, his tuneful friend commemorates,  
And one, proclaims the beauteous Dolman's  
praise.

COLINET.

• What tho' no grateful soul, with gen'rous  
hand, [give,  
Nor marble urn, nor common tombstone  
In shepherds hearts his character shall stand,  
And, in his lays, his fame shall ever live.

PALEMON.

My only ram should quit my little fold,  
(Nor would Narcissa that profusion blame)  
To see bright marble Damon's dust enfold,  
And lasting epitaph support his fame.

COLINET.

Perchance, in future day, some friend sincere,  
Of tuneful genius, and of soul sublime,  
Some monument may o'er his ashes rear,  
And snatch his mem'ry from the wreck  
of time.

PALEMON.

Mean-while from Damon's fields, and Damon's  
bow'rs,  
What charm'd him with their tints, or  
soft perfume, [flow'rs  
We'll yearly cull, sweet shrubs, and glowing  
And spread the grateful wreath upon his  
tomb.

March 31, 1764.

VERSES written in a Cottage belonging to  
General Conway, at Park-Place, near  
Henley, in Berkshire.

THE works of art let others praise,  
Where Pride her waste of wealth betrays  
And fashion, independent grown,  
Usurps her parent nature's throne;  
Lays all her fair dominions waste,  
And calls the depredations—*taste*.  
But I, who ne'er, with servile awe,  
Give fashion's whims the force of law,  
Scorn all the glitter of expence,  
When destitute of use and sense;  
More pleas'd to see the wanton rill,  
Which trickles from some craggy hill,  
Free through the valley wind its way,  
Than when immur'd in walls of clay,  
It strives in vain its bonds to break,  
And stagnates in a crooked lake.  
With sighs I see the native oak,  
Bow to the inexorable stroke,  
Whilst an exotic puny race  
Of upstart shrubs usurp its place;  
Which, born beneath a milder sky,  
Shrink at a wint'ry blast, and die.  
I can't behold without a Smile  
The venerable gothic pile  
(Which in our father's wiser age  
Was shelter'd from the tempest's rage)  
Stand to the dreary north expos'd,  
Within a Chinese fence inclos'd.  
For me each leaden god may reign  
In quiet o'er his old domain;

• This was wrote before any stone was put upon his grave.

## The FRENCH PEASANT. A FABLE.

WHEN things are done, and past recalling,

'Tis folly, then, to fret or cry.

Prop up a rotten house that's falling,

But when it's down ev'n let it lye,

O patience! patience! thou'rt a jewel,

And, like all jewels, hard to find.

'Mongst all the various men you see,

Examine ev'ry mother's son;

You'll find they all in this agree,

To make ten troubles out of one;

When passions rage, they heap on fuel,

And give their reason to the wind.

Hark! don't you hear the general cry?

"Whose troubles ever equall'd mine!"

How readily each stander-by

Replies, with captious echo, mine.

Sure, from our clime this discord springs:

Heav'n's choicest blessings we abuse.

For ev'ry Englishman alive,

Whether duke, lord, esquire, or gent,

Claims, as his just prerogative,

Ease, liberty, and discontent.

A Frenchman often starves and sings,

With cheerfulness, and wooden shoes.

A peasant, of the true French breed,

Was driving in a narrow road,

A cart, with but one sorry steed,

And fill'd with onions; fav'ry load!

Careless, he trudg'd along before,

Singing a Gascon roundelay.

Hard by there ran a whimpring brook;

The road hung shelving tow'ras the  
brim;

The spiteful wind th' advantage took;

The wheel flies up; the onions swim;

The peasant saw his fav'rite store,

At one rude blast, all puff'd away.

How would an English clown have sworn,

To hear them plump, and see them roll?

Have curs'd the day that he was born,

And, for an onion, damn'd his soul?

Our Frenchman acted quite as well,

He stopt (and hardly stopt) his song;

First rais'd the bidet from his swoon;

Then stood a little while, to view

His onions, bobbing up and down;

At last, he shrugging cry'd, "*Parbleu!*

\* *Il ne mang' ici, que du sel,*

*Pour faire du potage excellent."*

The following is a correct List of Toasts now  
drank by all those who wished to see the land-  
tax at 3s. in the pound.

A B D Y, Sir Ant. Amcotts, Charles  
Thomas Bacon, Edward  
Abercromby, James Bagot, Sir Walter  
Ackland, Sir. T. Dyke Bagot, William  
A'Court, Gen. Wm Baker, Sir William  
Adams, George Baldwin, Charles  
Anstruther, Sir John Bampfylde, Richard  
Archer, Andrew, Barne, Miles  
Armytage, Sir George Barrow, Charles

Bertie

\* Here wants nothing but salt to make excellent porridge,

(Their claim is good by poets laws,  
And poets must support their cause.)

Let Pan be plac'd in pastures fair,  
And seem to watch his fleecy care;  
Amidst her flowers let Flora stand;  
Let Ceres guard her cultur'd land;  
Their oaks let Dryads still defend;  
Let Naiads still their springs attend:  
But when old Neptune's fish-tail'd train  
Of Tritons haunt an upland plain,  
And Dian seems to urge the chase  
In a snug garden's narrow space;  
When Mars, with insult rude, invades  
The virgin muses peaceful shades;  
With light'ning arm'd, when angry Jove  
Scars the poor tenants of the grove,  
I cannot blindly league with those,  
Who thus the poets creed oppose.

To nature in my earliest Youth,  
I vow'd my constancy and truth,  
When in her *Hardwicke's* much-lov'd shade,  
Enamoured of her charms, I stray'd;  
And, as I rov'd the woods among,  
Her praise in lisping numbers sung:  
Nor will I now resign my heart  
A captive to her rival art.—  
Far from the pageant scenes of pride,  
She still my careless steps shall guide;  
Whether, by contemplation led,  
The rich romantic wild I tread,  
Where nature, for her pupil man,  
Has struck out many a noble plan;  
Or whether, from yon wood-crown'd brow,  
I view the lovely vale below;  
For when, with more than common care,  
Nature had stretch'd the landscape there,  
Her Conway caught the fair design,  
And soften'd ev'ry harsher line;  
In pleasing lights each object plac'd,  
Ae heightened all the piece with taste.

O, Conway! while the public voice  
Applauds our sov'reign's well-weigh'd choice,  
And Albion's friends, exulting, see  
Her fame, her int'rest, rise with thee;  
Fain would my patriot muse proclaim  
The statesman's and the soldier's fame,  
And bind immortal on thy brow  
The civic crown, and laurel bough.  
But, tho' unskill'd to join the choir,  
Who aptly tune the courtly lyre;  
Tho', with the vassals of thy state,  
I never at thy levee wait;  
Yet it be oft my happier lot,  
To meet thee in this rural cot;  
To see thee here, thy mind unbend,  
And quit the statesman for the friend;  
While smiles unbought, and void of Art,  
Spring genuine from the social heart.  
Happy the muse, which here retir'd,  
In gratitude like mine inspir'd,  
Ope to no party, loves to pay  
Her worth like thine her grateful lay;  
And, in no venal verse commend  
The man of taste, and nature's friend.  
Cottage, July, 1766.

Bertie, Peregrine	Haler, Sir Tho. Pym	Pennington, Sir John	Thynne, Hon. Hen. Fr.
Blackett, Sir Walter	Hamilton, Wm Gerard	Philips, Sir Richard	Tracy, Thomas
Bootle, Rich. Wilbr.	Hamilton, John	Pitt, Thomas	Tuckfield John
Brand, Thomas	Hanbury, John	Plumer, William	Tudway, Clement
Bridges, Sir Brooke	Harbord, Harbord	Pownal, Thomas	Tyntc, Sir Char. Kem
Bullock, John	Hardy, Sir Charles,	Praed, H. Mackworth	Vanfittart, Arthur
Burdett, Sir Robert	Harley, Hon. Thomas	Proctor, Sir Wm Beau.	Verney, Lord
Burke, William	Harley, Robert	Pryce, John Pugh	Vernon, Hon. G. Ven
Burt, William Matt.	Harris, James	Rashleigh, Philip	Vincent, Sir Francis
Byde, Thomas Plumer.	Hay, Dr. George f.	Rice, George	Upton, John
Campbell, Daniel	Herbert, Edward	Rigby, Richard	Waller, Robert
Carysfort, Lord	Herne, Francis	Rushout John	Walter, John Rolle
Caswell, Timothy	Hewett, John f.	Sackville, Lord George	Ward, Hon. John f.
Catherlough, Lord f.	Hinchinbroke, Lord	Sargent, John	Way, Benjamin
Cave, Sir Thomas	Hobart, Hon. George	St. John, Henry	Webb, Philip Carter
Cavendish, Lord Geo.	Holt, Rowland	St. Aubyn, Sir John	Weddel, William
Cavendish, Lord John	Houblon, Jacob	Scawen, James	Wedderburn, Alex.
Child, Robert	Howard, Thomas	Scudamore, John	Wemyss, James
Cholmley, Nathaniel	Hunter, Thomas Orby	Sebright, Sir John	West, James
Cholmondely, Thomas	Hussey, William	Seymour, Henry	Whately, Thomas
Clive, Richard	Jones, Robert	Sharpe, Fane Wm	White, John
Coke, Wenman	Isham, Sir Edmond f.	Shiffner, Henry	Willoughby, Thoma
Colebrooke, Sir Geo.	Keck, Anthony	Sibthorpe, Coningsby	Winnington, Sir Edw
Colleton, James Edw.	Keck, Anthony-James	Smith, Sir Jarrit	Winterton, Lord
Coleraine, Lord	Keppel, Adm. Aug.	Smith, John	Wodehouse, Sir Ar
Cooke, George	Keppel, Gen. William	Southwell, Edward	mine
Cornewall, Velters	Knightly, Lucy	Stephens, Richard	Wyndham, William
Cotes, Adm. Thomas	Kynaston, Edward	Stephenson, John	Wood, Robert
Cotton, Sir John Hynde	Lambton, Gen. John	Tavistock, Marquis of	Yorke, Hon. Charle
Coventry, Thomas	Lascelles, Edwin	Thomond, Lord	Yorke, Hon. John
Craven, Thomas	Lascelles, Daniel,	ThurLOW, Edward	
Curzon, Atheton	Lascelles, Edward		
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh	Legh, Peter		
Darker, John	Legh, Peter		
Dashwood, Sir James	Lenox, Lord George		
Douglass, Sir James	Lowndes, Richard		
De Grey, Thomas f.	Luttrell, Simon		
Delaval, George Shafto	Lynch, William		
Dempster, George	Mackay, Alexander		
Dickson, John	Mawbey, Sir Joseph f.		
Dowdeswell, Wm f.	Meredith, Sir William		
Downe, Lord	Milles, Richard		
Drake, William	Molesworth, Sir John		
Duke, John	Molyneux, Tho. More		
Duncombe, Thomas	Monson, Hon. George		
Dundas, Sir Lawrence	Montagu, Edward		
Dundas, Thomas	Montagu, Frederick		
Egerton, Samuel	Mordaunt, Sir Charles		
Ewer, William	Morgan, Thomas		
Eyre, Samuel	Morgan, Thomas jun.		
Farnham, Lord	Morgan, Sir John		
Fetherstonhaugh, Sir	Morton, John		
M.	Moltyn, Sir Roger		
Fife, Lord	Murray, James		
Forrester, Alexander,	Neville, R. Neville		
Foley, Thomas	Newdigate, Sir Rog. f.		
Garth, Charles	Norton, Sir Fletcher		
Gascoyne, Bamber, f.	Ongley, Rob. Henry f.		
Gilbert, Thomas	Osbaldeston, Fountayn		
Glyn, Sir Richard	Orwell, Lord		
Glynne, Sir John	Owen, Sir William		
Gray, Charles,	Palmer, Sir John		
Grenville, Hon. Geo. f.	Panmure, Lord		
Grey, Lord	Parker, John		
Grosvenor, Thomas	Pelham, Thomas		

## Letter to a Niece.

WELL then—as you will have it so, I will tell you, my dear, sweet niece what I think will be your fate with my friend Heartfree, as you are fixt upon marrying him:—You love him, and in truth he will deserve your love, and if it is not your own fault, you will be very happy with him.

As he is nearer forty than thirty, you must expect some ingredients of the old bachelor in him, but not a grain of the ill nature. —Tho' not a rake, you know he has been no Joseph, till your sweet self made him so;—now all women are indifferent to him but you;—from his experience in the sex, he knows you would not be always the angel he calls you at present, if your good heart, amiable temper, and fine sense, were not to continue you so. I am sure he is so sensible of it, that he will almost confess to any body he loves you, that by the end of the honey-moon, you will hear no more of your rosy lips, love-darting eyes, vermillion cheeks, lilly hands, and snowy breast; and it is ten to one but you are taken down in your wedding shoes;—nay, as strange as you think it now, take my word for it, you will not be entitled to the first of bacon;—still you will have no cause to complain; you will enjoy his constant love—you will find him ever happy in you, and ever watchful to make you so in him.—you cease to be his angel, you will please yourself with the thoughts that you are his

Belinda,—and if you do not find what  
young lovers expect—that

Extatic bliss shall every hour employ,

And every sense be lost in endless joy—

You will not, believe me, have any reason to  
repent your engaging with Heartfree.

How then am I to keep his love? I fear  
the experience of the old bachelor.—Fear

not, my Belinda, though time has riveted  
some peculiarities—you will take more plea-

sure in conforming to them, than some, I  
hope not many of your sex, would to oppose.

You find him fond of cleanliness, you will  
not call him nice and finical. If he loves

punctuality at meal-times, you will not teach  
your servants to think him peevish and impa-

tient;—should he say this chicken is too  
much roasted, you will not say it is done to

turn;—if he condemns the sauce of that  
cassée, you will not insist it is the same he

ordered but a few days before; you will not  
make a point to contradict him in every com-

plaint he shall make at table, as if you  
thought his censuring the cook was an affront

to the mistress;—if you see he loves order  
and regularity among the servants, you will

not encourage them to say he is so particular,  
that nobody can live with him; if you see him

care, upon the settling his annual accounts,  
you will not persuade your physician, or your

wife, to send you to Bath in the winter,  
to Scarborough in the summer, by which

you will run out again the next year;—when  
travel with him, you will not stuff and

your carriage like the York machine;  
and when you are going together on a par-

ty of pleasure, and he asks if you are ready,  
the chariot is come and it is time to go,

you will not call him as punctual as one of  
the wooden figures at St. Dunstan's, and keep

him waiting as if you was willing to try  
whether he is not as patient too.

You will remember the life that he has  
been used to, and will not therefore expect

when he altered his state, he was to  
change also his nature. You will not let him

now the management of my comforts is  
in the hands of her whose happiness it is to

be happy, there is more confusion in my  
house, and disorder among my servants. I

eat better at a tavern than now at my  
table: A party of pleasure with her I

prefer to the best in the world, is tiresome and disa-

greeable; and though our income is more  
sufficient, with the least economy, for

our necessities, comforts, luxuries, and  
pleasures, I have less pocket-money than

I was a school-boy.

You will never give him occasion to  
repent. You will therefore hear instead, No

life is so well managed as Belinda's; No  
lives better than Heartfree's; and, though

he enjoys all the luxuries of life, he cannot  
afford his income. No party of pleasure is

so agreeable to him, of which Belinda is not one.

You will find in every thing he eats, every  
thing he does, thinks, or says, Belinda gives  
the relish. If he is pleased, it is chiefly  
that Belinda is the cause. You will find  
him industrious to be happy at every thing,  
because he sees his Belinda is industrious to  
make every thing agreeable to him: And,  
I will add, my dear niece, you can never  
quarrel, though you have heard it is insepa-  
rable from matrimony. You will be so con-  
stantly employed in contending which shall  
contribute most to the happiness of the other,  
that you will not have one moment to spare  
for contending about any thing else. Thus says  
the prophetic soul of

BENEDICT.

*An Account of the English Merchant, perform-  
ed at Drury-lane Theatre.*

P E R S O N S.

Lord Falbridge,	Mr. Powell.
Sir William Douglas,	Mr. Havard.
Owen,	Mr. Burton.
Spatter,	Mr. King.
Mr. Freeport,	Mr. Yates,
Valet de Chambre,	Mr. Baddeley.
Lady Alton,	Mrs. Abington.
Amelia,	Mrs. Palmer.
Mrs. Goodman,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Polly,	Miss Pope.

SIR William Douglas, a native of Aber-  
deen, in Scotland, being disaffected to the  
government, is obliged to quit his coun-  
try, whereby his only daughter, Amelia  
(who is possessed of every amiable quality  
which can render her respectable) is reduced  
to the greatest distress, in which dilemma she  
procures a lodging in the name of Amelia  
Wharton, in the house of Mrs. Goodman,  
(who keeps a lodging house in London) where  
she makes use of those little employments  
she had been taught as a pastime, to gain a  
trifling subsistence for herself, and her faith-  
ful servant Polly; though driven to the want  
of mere necessities (which is perceived by  
Mrs. Goodman) she refuses to accept of the  
kind offices of her hostess, who however uses  
every stratagem to assist her, without being  
perceived by Amelia as acts of charity. Sir  
William Douglas (for whose pardon great in-  
terest was making) arrives in London, and a  
lodging is provided for him at the same  
house; but being informed by Owen, his  
confident, that lord Brumpton, who was soli-  
citing his pardon, was dead, he advises him  
to conceal his real name. Being inform-  
ed of this amiable lady, sir William is de-  
sirous of having an interview, and begs  
of Mrs. Goodman to prevail on her to take  
a dinner with them; this proves fruitless,  
for Amelia, fearful of being discovered, chuses  
rather to content herself in her own apart-  
ment, without seeing any one but her trusty  
Polly,

Polly, and at times the friendly Mrs. Goodman. When Mr. Freeport (the merchant) arrives, he visits Mrs. Goodman, and enquires what new lodgers she has got since his departure; she tells him all, but particularizes Amelia; relates to him her amiable qualities, that she supposes her a person of good parentage, but in seeming great distress. Mr. Freeport, on this representation (being of a friendly and exceeding charitable disposition) insists on seeing Amelia, and obliges Mrs. Goodman to shew him to her apartment: on his earnest solicitation Mrs. Goodman agrees, but desires to go before and prepare Amelia for such an unexpected visit; Mr. Freeport makes no ceremony, but soon enters, and insists on being entertained in Amelia's apartment. When Mrs. Goodman is gone, Mr. Freeport frankly tells Amelia all he had heard, and as he thought it his duty to dispose of a tenth of his gains to assist the distressed, he presents her with a note of 200*l*. being a tenth of his present gains, which he offers not from ostentation, but as a real duty; she begs he will take it again, as her wants are no more than she is capable of supplying; he is convinced however from what he has heard, and from Polly's behaviour, that she is really distressed, and insists on her acceptance; Mrs. Goodman then enters, Amelia desires her to prevail on Mr. Freeport to receive his note again, and then departs; he however will not, but orders Mrs. Goodman to keep it, and apply it to such uses as might benefit Amelia. The beauty of this fair paragon (though thus recluse) soon spread abroad, whereon Lord Falbridge visits her, not from a generous motive, but a design to seduce her; she however possesses not only beauty, but is guided by the strictest virtue; so that his lordship is frustrated in his attempt: the news of his lordship's visits reaching Lady Alton's ears (to whom his lordship had made pretensions in an honourable way, but finding her haughty disposition, and that his intent in marrying would be frustrated, declined his visits) she pays a visit to Amelia, and makes very favourable offers, provided she will no more see Lord Falbridge; Amelia, unwilling to lie under so great an obligation to her ladyship, rejects the proposal, which raises her utmost resentment, and thereon she employs Spatter (a hackney writer whom she has taken into her pay, and from a garret had provided him a lodging in the house where Amelia was) to use every endeavour to find out every thing which might tend to vilify Amelia's character, that her ladyship might regain Lord Falbridge's affection. Spatter, who minds not what he says, so he is but a gainer thereby, accepts of her ladyship's bounty to put to the vilest purposes; by pretending to have some knowledge of Amelia, he thinks by bribing, to sift the whole from Polly, who perceiving the intent, rejects the bribe,

though almost starving; he therefore, to save his patroness, is reduced to stratagem, supposes her a native of Scotland, and consequently a disaffected person; she must therefore be an enemy to government, and even offers to swear it is so; and afterwards, to strengthen this accusation, he intercepts a letter (by bribing Lord Falbridge's valet) from his lordship to Amelia, in which he informs her of his being acquainted with her being the daughter of Sir William Douglas. An accusation on the oath of Spatter is lodged against Amelia, and the officers of justice enter the house to take her away; but Mr. Freeport being there, generously offers his own bail, and thereby thwarts her ladyship's intention. Mr. William, suspecting Amelia to be his daughter, through the entreaty of Polly, and his informing her of his being a native of Aberdeen, gains admittance to Amelia's chamber, who was sure to let nothing pass unnoticed, takes occasion to listen (which was a common practice with him) to what passed between them, and thus discovers this stratagem to be father to Amelia. Accusation is removed, and warrants issued, for apprehending Sir William and his daughter; this alarming intelligence is brought to the trusty Owen, and Lord Falbridge uses his utmost endeavours for their escape; but Mr. Freeport, having been informed by Owen that the late Lord Brompton was the person who interested himself to move in favour of Sir William, hastens immediately to the present Lord Brompton (a particular friend of his, though unknown to William) who upon application, finds that his late lordship had obtained a pardon before his decease; with this pardon Mr. Freeport arrives just as the officers are conducting Sir William and Amelia away; his production of this pardon much lessens the uneasiness of Lady Alton, but infuses general joy in other parties; and the profounder thankfulness from Sir William and Amelia; and Lord Falbridge is not less rejoiced at Mr. Freeport's having got that which he had used his utmost endeavours to obtain, but without effect. Mr. Freeport (who from the amiable qualifications of Amelia, had entertained a tender regard for her) having heard how much his lordship, sensible of his folly in endeavouring to seduce Amelia, had interested himself in behalf of the unhappy father and daughter, gives up pretensions on his part, and presents his lordship to Sir William, as a deserving son-in-law. Sir William cheerfully accepts the offer, and the piece ends with Mr. Freeport having inward satisfaction of thwarting the malicious designs of the haughty Lady Alton, and being the instrument of procuring happiness to the deserving.

How far the piece may bear the test of severe criticism, we pretend not to determine; but must say, that if sentimental speech

together with a mixture of true humour, devoid of the least tincture of obscenity or immorality, can please an audience, this cannot fail of having a happy effect.  
We congratulate the manager in having so

cast the characters, that each performer does the strictest justice to the author; and Mrs. Palmer in particular exceeded our warmest hopes.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

His majesty gave the royal assent to the mutiny bill; the bill to continue the free importation of wheat and wheat-meal; that to take off the duties upon tallow, &c. imported, and to several road and private bills.

At a sessions of admiralty, held at the Old Bailey, three prisoners were tried, viz.

John Wynne, otherwise Power, late a major on board the merchant ship Polly, Capt. On, bound from Bristol to the coast of Guinea on the slave trade, which ship, in the absence of the captain, who was on shore at Cape Appolonis, he by force took on him the command of, shooting the chief mate through the shoulder, and wounding another, and obliged the company to swear allegiance to him; afterwards proceeding to the river Senegal, most barbarously murdered a free negro, who was hostage on board for two slaves, and swore that he intended to raise a revolt amongst the slaves; first whipping him, and putting him with a hanger: after which the Fitzgerald, another ringleader, used him in the same manner, till few signs of life were left, when to complete the tragedy, one of his fellow, named Putt or Pott, cut off his head with an axe, and threw him overboard. John Fawcett, for piratically betraying his ship as a seaman, and running away with a small vessel or boat, belonging to the Plumper, Capt. Brown, master, bound from Liverpool to the coast of Africa, on the slave trade, and disposing of the goods, merchandize, tackle, &c. belonging to the same. He was recommended by the jury for mercy. [And afterwards pardoned.]

John Tomlin, indicted with Power, for piracy only, was acquitted; the prosecution for the crown, from several favourable circumstances in his case, humbly declined giving evidence against him.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Sir Nathaniel Nalh, alderman of Castle ward, resigned his gown, on account of his ill state of health.

THURSDAY, 5.

Samuel Plumb, Esq; was chosen alderman in the room of the abovementioned gentleman.

TUESDAY, 10.

John Wynne, otherwise Power, was executed, 1767.

cutted, pursuant to his sentence, at Execution-dock.

THURSDAY, 12.

The lord-mayor, several aldermen, &c. &c. presented the duke of Cumberland with the freedom of London.

Was held at Merchant-Taylors hall, a general court of the East-India company, when it appearing by the report of the directors, that the late terms offered by them to government were inadmissible, therefore a motion was made by George Dempster, Esq; that the court should be adjourned to next Wednesday, in order that some farther propositions might be proposed to accommodate the present differences between the company and the ministry; and after a debate of near four hours, Sir James Hodges moved that the court should be adjourned to next Monday, which motion was unanimously approved of by the whole proprietors. Some of the principal speakers in this long debate were, Thomas Rouse, Esq; deputy chairman; Sir James Hodges, Mr. George Dempster, Sir George Colebrooke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Vanfittart, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Per. Cust, Mr. Salvadore, Mr. Franks, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Crowley, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the East-India company, at Merchant-Taylors hall, Threadneedle-street, which consisted of a very numerous meeting of the proprietors; the court was opened with a speech from a very reputable proprietor, calling to mind the great services and merits of lord Clive; and concluded with the following motions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this court, that the important services rendered to the company by lord Clive, merit a grateful acknowledgment and return; and that a grant to his lordship, and his personal representatives of an additional term in the jaghire of ten years, commencing from the determination of his lordship's present right therein, would be a proper acknowledgment and return for such important services; and that it be recommended to the court of directors, that upon any future propositions being made, either to parliament, or to his majesty's ministers, this resolution of the general court be humbly represented.

This motion being seconded, a debate ensued, which concluded in a motion of adjournment

jourment made by Mr. Dempster; upon which the court divided, and it was carried against the adjournment, by a majority of 73, viz. 243 against 170: then the main question being put, a ballot for the decision of the same was demanded by two different sets of proprietors; the first consisting of gentlemen who were for the question, the other of gentlemen who voted for the adjournment of the court, viz.

For the Question. Sir James Hodges, Peregrine Cust, Esq; Sir George Colebrooke, Hon. Thomas Walpole, Lord Coleraine, Aaron Franks, Esq; John Stewart, Esq; Joseph Salvador, Esq; John Walth, Esq;

For the Adjournment. Hon. Henry Talbot, William Poultney, Peter Godfrey, John Whiteside, William Burk, George Dempster, John Townson, Isaac Panchaud, and John Stewart, Esqrs.

THURSDAY, 19.

Was held a general court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, at their house in Treadneedle-street; when a dividend of two and a half per cent. for interests and profits, for the half year, ending the 5th of April next, was agreed to; the warrants for which are to be payable the 13th of the same month.

At the conclusion of the ballot at Merchant-Taylor's hall, the numbers were,

For Sir George Colebrooke's quest. 456

Mr. George Dempster's 264

After the conclusion of these questions, the proprietors formed themselves into a general court, when Mr. Dempster moved to reconsider the question concerning the additional term of ten years proposed to be granted lord Clive in his jaghire, commencing from his lordship's present interest therein, and which was to be ballotted for on the 24th. This motion was opposed by Sir James Hodges, Knt. as being entirely contrary to order, and the proceedings of the said court. After a debate, which lasted till half an hour past ten o'clock, the question for adjournment to the 24th was carried by a very considerable majority.

MONDAY, 23.

His majesty went to the house of peers, with the usual state, and gave the royal assent to—The bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax, for the service of the present year (3s. in the pound.)—The bill for better regulating his majesty's marine forces when on shore.—The bill to enlarge the term and powers granted to the inhabitants of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, by certain funeral rates, for rebuilding their parish church, &c. And to several road, inclosure, and other bills.

TUESDAY, 24.

The three malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, have been respited during his majesty's pleasure. (See p. 92.)

The numbers upon the ballot taken at Merchant-Taylor's hall, upon the question proposed by Sir James Hodges, Knt. relating to the grant of an additional term of ten years, after the determination of lord Clive's present right in his jaghire shall be expired, was declared as follows:

For the question — 361

Against it — 332

Majority 29

After the above declaration, Mr. Baker moved for an immediate adjournment. This motion was opposed by another proprietor, who offered an amendment to this question, viz. That the court should be adjourned to a certain day, in order to receive the directors report, concerning Mr. Sullivan, and the other propositions referred to the directors consideration, for accommodating the company's present disputes with government. These two questions caused long debates, which lasted till after eleven o'clock, when a division being demanded upon the first question, there were

For adjourning sine die 86

Against it 76

Majority 10

On the first instant was held the anniversary feast of the antient Britons; a handsome collection was made for the charity, and the prince of Wales gave 100l.

A short time since one Tedder, a poor man who lived in a village in Essex, bordering on Suffolk, had a copyhold estate left him about 30l. per annum; in consequence of which he applied to the steward of the manor (the lord of which is now at Paris) not having money enough to pay the necessary fine, which amounted to a year's income, he was refused admission; in order to obtain it, he declared he would go to Paris; his neighbours looked upon his scheme as foolish and romantic, and dissuaded him from it, but he persisted in his resolution, prosecuting his journey; accordingly he parted up all he was worth, went forward on his expedition, and embarked with his son about twelve years old, at Dover. On landing at Calais he had only a great coat and understood not a word of the language of the country; but luckily meeting with a blacksmith, who had formerly been a prisoner of war in England, and who could speak English, he informed him of his story: the blacksmith wrote a brief narrative of the case and bid him apply to the houses on the quay, and shew the paper; which was attended with very happy success, being hospitably supplied with coarse bread and soup, and permitted to lie at night in the out-houses. After a few days peregrination he arrived at Paris, soon found out his lordship's hotel, where he applied, and being known by some of the

servants, he had the honour of being introduced to his lordship, in his miserable ragged condition, having scarcely clothes to his back, or shoes to his feet. On telling the reason of his visit, his lordship who remembered the man, could not help laughing heartily at the oddity of his scheme; he was afterwards introduced to her ladyship; and by both their bounties he and his son were new clothed and generously relieved with money sufficient to carry them home: his lordship likewise forgave the fine, and gave him an instrument, signed by himself, in order to have admission to his estate: the poor man was overwhelmed with gratitude, expressed his sense of it in the best manner he was able, and on his return took possession, to the astonishment of his neighbours.

A calculation of the number of cattle, killed in one year in the city of London, made by the late Mr. Empson, 1761; sheep and lambs, 711,121; bulls, oxen, and cows, 78,254; calves, 704,760; hogs for pork, 146,012; for bacon, 41,000; sucking pigs, 52,800.

The house of Henry Pye, Esq; at Knotting, in Bedfordshire, was lately consumed by fire.

Pardon and rewards have been offered for the discovery of the writers of several incendiary letters received in many parts of the country.

At the assizes at Oakham, two malefactors received sentence of death, but were reprieved; at Maidstone two, but reprieved; at Salisbury three, two of whom were reprieved; at Nottingham none; at Aylesbury five, four of whom were reprieved; at Bedford three, one of whom was reprieved; at Huntingdon, one for a rape; at Cambridge, two; at Lincoln, two; at Chelmsford, nine, eight of whom were reprieved; at Winchester, seven; at Exeter, seven; at Dorchester, two, one of whom was reprieved; at Reading, three.

Five houses have been consumed by fire, at Ely, in the Isle of Ely. Also an house and several out-houses in the city of Ely.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Barrow, of Handley, near Worcester, a sow which had no less than 145 pigs. In the space of one year in particular, she farrowed three times, and sixteen pigs in the first litter, sixteen in the second, and nineteen in the third; and the prolific creature is now in pig again.

The Rev. William Hanbury, rector of St. Andrew's Church Langton in Leicestershire, has given the sum of 15000*l.* together with his share of his plantations, in trust and confidence, for a very large and extensive charity; and immediately upon signing the different orders were sent for their inrollment to his majesty's high court of Chancery, in pursuance of the directions enjoined by the Statute of Mortmain.

Salisbury, Feb. 23. On the 21st ult. in going down King-Barrow, at the South

End of Stoborough near Wareham in Dorsetshire, to make the turnpike road, in the centre, at the bottom of the Barrow, and even with the surface of the earth, in the natural sandy ground, was discovered a very large hollow trunk of an oak, rudely excavated, ten feet long, four in diameter, much decayed; on opening it were found many bones of an human body wrapped up in a large covering of several deer skins, neatly sewed together. On unfolding the covering was found a small vessel of oak, of a very dark colour, in the shape of an urn. On the outside was cut a great number of lines, but nothing was found in it. There were the remains seemingly of a piece of gold lace, four inches long and two and a half broad, found stuck on a deer skin covering, which was very much decayed.

Sherborn, March 23. On Monday last between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful fire broke out at Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, which continued till six in the evening, and consumed the better part of the houses in the town. Upwards of fifty dwelling houses, with shops, back-houses, and the shambles, are reduced to to ashes.—The wind being very high, it was with the greatest difficulty prevented from destroying the whole town.

Newcastle, March 34. One William Hodgson, aged twenty-two, labourer at Sir Laurence Dundas's allum work, fell, during the late great snow, from the top of the cliff at the new work at Lighthouse, which from top to bottom measures just 155 yards. The precipice is somewhat slanting for about two-thirds from the top. He slid down that part of the rock on the breech with amazing velocity, carrying down with him a large quantity of snow, which preserved him a great measure; and being thrown with great vehemence from a projecting crag, which turned him heels over head, he fell down perpendicular upwards of fifty yards into a snow drift at the foot of a cliff, where he lay above half an hour before his companions could get to him to take him up; and indeed they were sometime in suspense whether they should go to him or to the director of the work, in order to have the coroner sent for, because they never expected to find him alive. His right thigh was very much broke; the left knee, and the inward extremity of the right collar-bone, were dislocated. He was insensible for some days, and a month elapsed before he recovered a right use of his reason. His left hand is paralytick; but there is at present hopes of his recovering the use of it in a short time. It is remarkable, that he was so far from having any presence of mind during the fall, that he has not the least remembrance of it, and, on growing sensible, would not for some time believe that he had fallen down the cliff, though he remembers being at the top of it just before he slipped down; but he knows no more of what followed than if he

he had not existed, nor has any idea of the space of time during which he was insensible.

Since the erection of the British linen company at Edinburgh in 1746, the annual amount of linen stamped for sale in Scotland is increased from 5480324 yards, value 322870l. 13s. to 12746659 yards, value 579227l. 11s. which was the report of that society for the last year.

From Athole in Scotland we learn that on the 26th ult. between five and six in the afternoon, the ferry-boat, on the water of Gart and Invergarry, near the pass of Killicrankie, containing 30 passengers, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the current and was overfet, by which melancholy accident no less than 27 persons have most unfortunately lost their lives. These unhappy sufferers were returning from Mouline Market, where they had been disposing of their linen-yarn: Six farmers with their wives perished on this occasion.

Hertford, in New-England, Jan. 12. The weather, which of late has been very cold, changed to warm; and last Monday it began to rain, which continued that night and next day; there being a good deal of snow on the ground, it occasioned a vast and sudden flood, which has done great damage to the mills, dams, bridges, &c. In this place a large dam is carried away, together with a saw-mill, and the greatest part of a grist mill, in which was destroyed a considerable quantity of grain and meal; another gristmill on the same stream has received some damage, and the great bridge was with the greatest difficulty preserved. A warehouse, fitted up for, and occupied by a family, at the ferry, was entirely carried off by the ice, and the family very narrowly escaped. Happily the ice stopped before the height of the flood, or it is probable all the stores and dwelling houses at the river side had been swept away. All the west division bridges but one are carried away, and their mills much damaged. Besides the above, the town will suffer greatly in the loss of fences, which are prodigiously damaged. At Middletown, the great bridge lately erected, is carried away, as are also several other bridges on the same river; in the west part of that town several bridges, mills, and dams are swept away. Mr. Stephen Blake, of that place, an under-sheriff, and his son about twelve years old, were both drowned, in attempting to cross a bridge at the south end of the town. At Suffield, all their mills, dams and bridges are carried away, or much damaged. At Farmington, a fulling-mill, with its dam, has been carried off; these bridges are a good deal damaged. The bridge at Windsor, which lately cost 200l. in building, is destroyed. At Wintonbury, a fulling mill, and dam, belonging to Capt. Gillet, were carried away, together with a quantity of cloth. On

the post road between this place and New York there are only Kingsbridge and a bridge at Norwalk left standing. New Haven has suffered very much, having lost three or four large bridges, and two or three dykes made for damming out the tides.

*Extract of a Letter from Bridge-town, Barbadoes, Jan. 16, 1767.*

"The many fires in this unfortunate town, seem to threaten a total destruction of it, as well as to hurry us out of our lives. Without small concern, I now acquaint you of another dreadful fire which happened on the 27th of December. It broke out between eight and nine at night, and continued burning till morning, with more fury than the dreadful one of the 19th of May. Above forty dwelling houses are burnt down, besides several considerable stores and timber yards. It began in an old store of Messrs. Bedford and co. but in what manner no one can give any account. Several large yards full of lumber and coals being contiguous, it was impossible to extinguish it till it had consumed all within its reach, besides several capital houses belonging to the merchants; a vast quantity of boards, planks, staves, and heading the sugar, and rum casks, &c. were destroyed, as most of the trade was carried on in this spot since the former terrible disaster. Though the damage is very great, no exact calculation can yet be made with regard to it. Our legislature will, no doubt, pursue with vigour every measure that can raise our drooping credit, particularly that of building the town on a safer plan, which every well-wisher to this colony will certainly exert their utmost endeavours to promote."

The authenticity of the truth contained in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman, now on his travels in Italy, and his friend in London may be depended on. "the poor of Rome are at present in great need, as well as the ecclesiastical state, for want of corn, which furnishes continual occasions to the well-disposed to exert their charity; which, to do the Romans justice, they are not wanting in; but the good people of Perugia have surpassed all; who following the noble example of their bishop, who first sold his own coaches, horses, plate, &c. and even pawned the church plate also, to buy corn for the poor, was imitated by the whole body of the people of fashion, every one selling, or pledging, their most valuable effects; and the ladies giving up even their jewels, &c. all to supply the common wants; by which means they have saved the whole people from starving and rendered themselves immortal, by an action that would have done the greatest honour even to antient Rome itself."

They write from Copenhagen, that according to a calculation formed from the registers of deaths and burials, there have died

During the year 1766, in the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, together with the countries, possessed by his Danish majesty in Germany, 55683 persons, and the number of their burials amount to 62480.

### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**W**ALTER Scrimshaw, Esq; was married to Miss Priscilla Lawson. Hon. Col. Clinton to Miss Harriot Cotton. Theod. H. Broadhead, Esq; to Miss Bingley. Lady Halkerton, wife of the hon. Anthony Brown, was delivered of a daughter. Mrs. Adams of Lower Brook-street, of a son. Mrs. Thrale, of Southwark, of a son. Right hon. earl of Southmore was married to Miss Bowes, an immense fortune. Hon. John Byng, to Miss Forster. Lady Grosvenor, was delivered of a son and heir. Lady married Andrew Crotty, Esq; to Miss Stephenson—Richard Sutton, Esq; to Miss Williams—Nicholas Smyth, Esq; to Miss Lighton—Hon. John Temple, to Miss Borden, both of Boston, in New England—Major Henry Calder, to Miss Barle. Lady delivered. Lady Smith, of Acon-Rusel, in Shropshire, of a son—Mrs. Pyc, of Curzon street, of a son—Countess of Shannon, of a son—Lady Swinburn, of her fifth son—Mrs. Budgen, of Harley street, of a daughter—Lady Bruce, of a son—Countess of Barks, of a daughter—Lady Susan Lambton, of a daughter—Lady Robinson, of a son.

### DEATHS.

**S**ERTIMUS ROBINSON, Esq; an Alderman of Philadelphia—30. William Legend, of Whitehall, Esq;—John Denison, of East-Barnet, Esq;—Feb. 4. Right hon. Countess of Harborough—Right hon. countess of Suffolk, daughter of Robert, lord Trevor, in child-bed—Edward Howard, Esq; nephew and son of the duke of Norfolk—10. Sir Robert Mordaunt, member for Colne, Wilts—Peter Mordaunt, Esq;—William Rind, Esq; provost of London—William Owen, of Pockington, in Shropshire, Esq;—22. James Gold, of Edmonstone, Esq;—March 22. The most noble Francis Russel, duke of Tavistock, son and heir apparent of the duke of Bedford, by a fall from his horse; a nobleman greatly regretted for his great and amiable qualities—24. Hon. Miss Harriot Monson, youngest daughter of Sir Monson. Lately. Charles Otway, Esq; son of the late general—Right hon. countess of Miltown—Mr. Scott, brother of the duke of

Buttleugh—Right hon. Carolina, viscountess Fortrose, eldest daughter of the earl of Harrington—William Shaw, Esq; uncle of Sir John—General Graeme, commander of the Venetian forces—Hon. Mrs. Fortescue, daughter of Matthew late lord Aylmer—Right hon. Elizabeth lady Willoughby de Broke—Mr. Beale Blackwell, a printers-ink maker—Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; member for Preston. (See p. 125.)—Dr. William Offley, a physician at Norwich—Lady Margaret Lesley, sister of the earl of Rothes—Mrs. Harvey, of Chigwell, relict of the late member for Essex—Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicultry, in Scotland, bart—Lady dowager Deloraine—The noted mother Wells, so well remembered in the adventure of Elizabeth Canning. (See vol. xxi. p. 126.)—Hon. Robert Fairfax, member for Kent—The lady of John Norris, Esq; member for Rye—Matthew Rondeau, Esq; a French merchant.

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R** E V. Robert Darley Waddilove, M. A. is presented to the living of Whitby, in Yorkshire—Mr. Littleton, to the vicarage of Bevingstone, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Oliver, to the rectory of Icklingham St. James, Suffolk—Mr. Allan, to the donative of Chiselmhampton, Oxfordshire—Mr. Weller to the rectory of St. Clement's, Oxford—Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Shefford, Berks—Mr. Hutchinson, to the vicarage of Houlton, Devon—Mr. Hawkins, to a prebend of Wells—Mr. Morgan, to the rectory of Stoke, in Surry—Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Postling, and Mr. Pugh, to that of Godmersham in Kent—Mr. Stephens, to the rectory of Goodneston, Kent—Mr. Davis, to the rectory of Westbury, in Somersetshire—Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Brabourne, Kent—Mr. Winkley to the rectory of Baddington, Wilts—Mr. Draper, to the rectory of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire—Mr. Cocksedge, to the rectory of Welnethan, Suffolk—Dr. Rauloph, to the archdeaconry of Oxford—Mr. Pigot, to the rectory of Gilling, Yorkshire—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Blagdon, Lincolnshire—Mr. Kirby, to the South-Mediet of Caypole, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Cardale, to the rectory of Houghton-Conquest, Bedfordshire—Mr. Drake, to the living of St. Mary's, Beverley, with Holme rectory, Yorkshire—Mr. Deval, to a prebend of Worcester—Mr. Moss, to the archdeaconry of Caermarthen—Mr. Goodinge, to the living of Dorking, Surry—Mr. Weale, to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre's, London—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Sculthorpe, Norfolk—Mr. Birkett, to the vicarage of Monkton, Thanet—Mr. Rogers, to the rectory of Horningsea, Suffolk—Mr. Pratt, to the rectory of Watlington, Norfolk—Mr. Rainer, to the rectory of Great Saxham, Suffolk—Mr. Goldwyer,

wyre, is chosen lecturer of St. Alphage, London-wall.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Nathaniel Salter, LLB. to hold the rectory of East-Donyland, Essex, with the rectory of Westow, Suffolk—Mr. Bethell, to hold the rectory of Stretton, with that of St. Nicholas, Herefordshire—Mr. Kirkby, to hold the rectories of Godling, Nottinghamshire, and of Claypool, Lincolnshire—Dr. Cope to hold the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, with the rectory of Eversly Bank, in Hants—Mr. Gascoyne, to hold the vicarage of Terringstone, Norfolk, with the rectory of Rippinghall, Lincolnshire—Mr. Gulton, to hold the vicarage of Great Stampford, in Essex, with the rectory of Widale, Hertfordshire.

*From the London Gazette.*

Whitehall, Feb. 7. Rev. and Hon. Frederick Hervey, was promoted to the bishoprick of Cloyne, in Ireland.

St. James's, March 10. Mr. Foord was presented to the rectory of West Hesterton, in Yorkshire.—16. Mr. Bedford, to the rectory of Landulph, Cornwall,

**PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.**

*From the London Gazette.*

**WHITEHALL**, Feb. 14. John Scot and George Brumel, Esqs. are appointed water-bailiff of the river Thames.

Whitehall, March 14. Edward Baker, Esq; consul general at Tripoli.

St. James's, March 16. A grant was made to William Johnstone, of Solway bank, in the county of Dumfries, Esq; and to Frances his wife (only daughter and heir of the late Daniel Pulteney, Esq;) and their respective heirs, to assume the name and arms of Pulteney.

War office, March 24. The marquis of Lorn, is appointed commander in chief of the forces, &c. in Scotland, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Lord George Beauclerc.

*From the Rest of the Papers.*

James Burnet, of Montbodo, Esq, is appointed a lord of council and session, in Scotland, in the room of Lord Milton, deceased—Mr. Walpole, secretary of the embassy to Spain, in the room of Lord Cardross—Arthur St. George, Esq; major of the 62d regiment of foot.

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

**BOSTON**, Charles Amcotts, Esq; in the room of Mr. Mitchel, deceased  
Chichester, General Keppel, in the room of Lord George Lenox.

Leominster, Edward Willes, Esq; in the room of Mr. Price, promoted  
Lewes, Lord Edward Bentinck, in the room of Mr. Sergison, deceased.

Preston, Sir Peter Leicester, bart. in the room of Mr. Fanakerley, deceased.

Somersetshire, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. in the room of Mr. Prowse, deceased  
Steyning, Sir John Filmer, bart. in the room of Mr. Thomlinson, deceased.

Suffex, Lord George Lenox, in the room of Mr. Butler deceased.

Tregony, Governor Pownall, in the room of Mr. Trevanion, deceased.

**B—NK—TS.**

**JOHN** Todd and Alexander Catmur, of Leam street, slopmen and Copartners.

William Wilton, of Bermondsey, Leather-sador, George Vere, of Botherbury, merchant.

Richard Knowlton, junr. of Romley, innholder, George Abfalom, of Newport, Isle of Wight, timber-merchant.

William Brown, of Crediton, currier, Ralph Chatterley, of Hanley, Staffordshire, Pa- seller.

Godhard Hagen, and David Wolpman, of London, merchants.

William Bagwell, of Totneis, shopkeeper, Mary Vipont, otherwise Veepon, and Sarah Pidd, of Marsden in Lancashire, Linen-draper, and Copartners.

William Riddon, of Crediton in Devonshire, merchant, broker, and corn-sador.

Samuel White, otherwise Williamson, of Clavering in Essex, carpenter.

John Hall, of Little George-street, dealer in wine, Faulkner Bristow, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, merchant.

John Smither, of Foot's Cray in Kent, paper-maker, John Richards, of Kentish-Town victualler.

Thomas Holton, of Buckingham linen draper and haberdasher.

Clement Andrews, of Smallburgh in Norfolk, grocer.

James Crisp and Francis Warren, of Camomile street, merchants and partners.

Jonathan Wilson, of Warwick, dealer, Thomas Dobson, of Monkwearmouth, master mariner.

Bartlett Hodgetts, of Liverpool, woollen-draper and haberdasher.

John Runington of Ironmonger-lane, vintner, Robert Willing, of Cheapside warehouseman.

Robert Swarthook, of Cranborne-alley, hosiery haberdasher.

Joseph Scott, of Aldgate High-street, woollen-draper, James Norton, of Cuckfield Ironmaster and merchant.

John Farr, of Coventry, silkman and suftermer, James Wickens, of Laleham, baker.

William Carter, of Bristol, merchant, Samuel Swift and Chas. King, of Southwark, hop-sadors and copartners.

John Walker of Old Broad-street, weaver, Patrick McLeod, of Jamaica, mariner and merchant.

James Rumsey, of Bristol, sugar-baker, William Burton, of Nottingham, currier.

Mary Hodson, of Cambridge, widow, merchant, Abraham Parsons, of Bristol, merchant.

Elizabeth Heath, of Hatton-Garden, shagreen-maker.

William Gurr, of Newgate-street, haberdasher, Joseph Leite, of London, merchant.

William Woodwards, of Hackney, merchant, Edward Brewell, of Monkwearmouth in Durham, master and mariner.

John Ailing, of Newark, grocer, Michael Little, of the Strand, hosiery.

Loraine Wilson and William Gurr, of Bow, weavers and copartners.

Thomas Simpson, of Limehouse, chandler, James Clark, of Darking, dealer.

Henry Howard, of York, innholder, John Smith, of Frodsham Innkeeper.

Richard Bate and Thomas Bate, of Warrington, grocers and partners.

George Moleworth, of Wolverhampton Locking, John Collins, of Winchester-yard, millwright.

John Phillips, of Chelsea, bricklayer, Humphry Cotes, of St. Martin's lane, wine-merchant.

William Jones, of St. George's in the east, merchant.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Baslefort, Feb. 11. A letter from Switzerland brings advice, that the French ministry have written to the government of the canton of Berne, to engage them to send a body of militia toward the republic of Geneva, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, and compel them to accept of the last plan of constitution: but that the council of two hundred had refused to consent to this proposition.

Lezhorn, February 28. A letter has been received here from a Corsican at Maciaggio, of which the following is an extract. Our commander, after having taken all the necessary measures for striking a blow, caused sail from this port, in the night between the 16th and 17th, fourteen vessels, feluccas, armed boats, having on board 300 men, together with ammunition and provision. An hour before day our people made a successful landing on the island of Capraja, which is situated over against the coast of Tuscany, and belonged to the Genoese: And an hour after the sun was up, found ourselves masters of almost all the coasts of the island, having met with no resistance from the inhabitants, fifty of whom joined the Corsicans. In the evening of the same day our men obtained possession of the tower of Barbigia; in the morning of the 19th they took that of Genobito, and at seven in the evening entered the tower of the port; so that the Genoese have only one fortress remaining, situated on an eminence, but ill provided with necessaries for a defence. They have indeed fourteen pieces of cannon, 36, and 15 pounders; but, on the other hand, the garrison consists only of 30 soldiers, who have no provisions except three and twenty measures of flour and a little wood; whereas the French have every thing in plenty. It is therefore supposed we shall soon be masters of the place, especially as the enemy's artillery is ill managed. We found in the two towers 12 pieces of brass cannon, a fourteen, a twelve, an eight, and a six pounder.

Paris, Feb. 23. They write from Rennes, that the advocates assembled the second instant, resolved to appoint twelve commissioners out of their body, to draw up a memorial, setting forth the necessity of recalling the deputies and the members of the parliament, being impossible to do what the public good requires, as things are now circumstanced. The body of merchants and the several meetings are likewise to assemble, in order to present the great losses they suffer by the interruption of their trade, and to petition to be discharged from the payment of the capitation and other taxes, which they are no longer in a condition to pay.

Rennes, Feb. 27. The duke de la Tremoille, president of the nobility of the states of Brittany, signed, the seventeenth instant,

with eighty-three members of the same order, a protest against the letters of part of the members of that order addressed to the princes of the blood, the ministers of state, the batons of the province, &c. as the first effect of some inflamed minds, who acted without reflection, and would not even admit of twenty-four hours to bring the subject of debate properly to be discussed before the president.

Paris, March 9. They write from Rennes, that the three orders, which compose the states of Brittany, have agreed to settle every thing to the king's satisfaction, and to petition his majesty to restore the parliament of that province to its former footing. The duke d'Aiguillon, in consideration of their complying with the former part of their proposal, agreed to use his interest with the king in their favour, to obtain the latter. We likewise hear that he has fulfilled his promise, and that orders had already been sent to the members of that parliament to assemble the 5th instant at Rennes, to hear his majesty's ultimate resolution with regard to the demand of the states.

Paris, March 15. Her royal highness the dauphiness died at Versailles last Friday night the 13th instant, between eight and nine o'clock. His most christian majesty, and all the court, retired immediately to Marly.

Madrid, Feb. 27, 1767. In a letter from thence it is said, "the discontents here grow apace, on account of a late proclamation revoking the pardon granted to the rioters, who drove from hence the royal favourite [Squillace] whose administration was so disgusting to the people; and as this ferment is more or less universal in all the provinces belonging to the kingdom, it is hard to say what may be the consequence of this ill advised rescindation. The murmurs of the people, too, are not a little stimulated at the dismembring from the Spanish crown some of their most valuable plantations, in favour of the French, whose prevailing influence at court is far from being agreeable to the patriot part of the nation."

Madrid, Feb. 12. It is assured, that Spain and the empire of Morocco have concluded an offensive treaty of union against the regency of Algiers. The emperor of Morocco, at the head of a numerous army, which the king of Spain is to maintain at his own expence, will march it is said, to Algiers, while twenty-two Spanish ships of the line, with twenty-two rebees, and two bomb-vessels of the same nation, are to block up and bombard the port thereof: It is believed, that orders relative to this important enterprize are already sent to Ferrol, and to the Spanish colonies in Africa.

Wetzlar, Jan. 30. The imperial chamber has decided, that the verbal will of the late elector of Cologne, in favour of the archbishoprick, is legal and valid; and that the demand

demand made by the house of Bavaria for the whole succession of that prince, is inadmissible.

Berlin, Feb. 18. Prince Dolgoroucki, minister from the empress of Russia at this court, has just published a writing, intitled, "An Exposition of the Rights of the Protestants, and of those of the persons interested to maintain them."

Constantinople, Jan. 15. The 7th instant, a little after midnight, a Turkish man of war of sixty-four guns, lying at anchor in the harbour of Tophana, ready to sail with another of the same force for the Archipelago, was set on fire by a pan of coals being put in a room by some of the people, to warm them, who fell asleep. The fire had made such a progress while they slept, that the people despairing to extinguish it, and fearing it should be communicated to the other ship, cut the cables. The wind, blowing fresh, drove her to a key called Capani, where she set fire to five saicks, (large vessels that trade to the Black Sea,) two of which were laden with corn. They were all pushed off from the shore, and separated in the harbour. One of them immediately set fire to three other saicks, which lay at another key: two of them were driven to a place called Giubali, and set fire to the houses on the Constantinople side of the harbour, eighty of which were entirely consumed. Several of the vessels went along shore on this side, and set fire to a kiosk of the grand signior's, which was soon reduced to ashes. Had it not been for the dexterity of the slaves of the bagnio, who sunk one of the vessels while she was on fire, and driving near to eighteen large men of war, which lay moored together before the arsenal, the whole of them must inevitably have been consumed.

The same night a sultana was delivered of a prince, which was made known on Saturday by the firing of the cannon from the seraglio and the arsenal, which continued morning, noon, and evening; and there are great rejoicings in the seraglio.

Venice, Feb. 13. A letter from Cairo in Egypt brings advice, that a rich merchant of that city had procured letter-founders and printers from England, at his own expence; by which means he had established a printing-house, in which he printed an excellent work upon the properties, culture, and commerce of coffee; and that they are preparing to print an elegant edition of the Alcoran, with comments by Aben-Aram.

*The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for February and March, 1767.*

#### DIVINITY. SERMONS.

**H**ARWOOD's Thoughts on Time and Eternity, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket.  
Lardner's ancient Testimonies, vol. 4. pr. 10s. 6d. Longman,

Free Enquiry into the name Jesus. Rivington.  
Warburton's Sermons, vol. 3. Cadell.  
Houston's Discourse in Defence of Inoculation, pr. 2s. Wilkie.

The Bishop of Oxford's Sermon on Jan. 3d. pr. 6d. Doddsley.

Dr. Porteous's on ditto, pr. 6d. T. Payne.

Mr. Noble's on the Death of Mr. Evans, pr. 6d. Payne.

Mr. Cooper's at Stockton, pr. 1s. Becket.

Dr. Swinney's, at Cambridge Commencement, pr. 1s. Becket.

Critical Dissertation on Isaiah vii. 13-16. pr. 1s. White.

#### HISTORY.

Mrs. Macaulay's Hist. of England, vol. 3. pr. 15s. Johnston.

Dr. Warner's History of the Massacre, &c. &c. in Ireland, pr. 1s. 1s. Tonson. (See p. 134)

#### GARDENING.

ANANAS, a Treatise on the Pine-Apple, pr. 2s. Bladon

Modern Eden, pr. 5s. Cooke

#### POETICAL.

POEMS on various Subjects, Robson. [Very pretty; yet not much above mediocrity.]

The Snarlens, pr. 1s. 6d. Moran

The English Merchant, a Comedy, by Mr. Colman, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 141)

The She-gallant, pr. 1s. Lowndes

The Fairy Favour, pr. 1s. Griffin

The Perplexities, a Comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Kearsley. (See p. 36.)

The Poets Manual, pr. 1s. Almon.

Poems and Translations, pr. 4s. Sandby


Il Latte, an Elegy, pr. 6d. Doddsley

Poetical Epistles, to the Author of the New Bath Guide, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. [These Epistles have some of that Merit which distinguishes those of the Author of the New Bath Guide; they are easy, airy and a disagreeable responsive Echo to his cheerful and enlivening Notes.]

#### ENTERTAINING.

Lexiphanes, a dialogue, imitated from Lucian, pr. 2s. Knox. [Some account of this piece in our next.]

The Conclusion of the Memoirs of Miss Sidney Biddulph 2 vols. pr. 5s. Doddsley [Whoever has been alternately improved and delighted, who has melted at the distresses of Miss Sidney Biddulph, and who the former Volumes of her Memoirs have rendered Anxious and Uncertain for her future Fortune, will be pleased with this Conclusion of her Story, the incidents of which cannot fail of inspiring the most generous noble and humane Sentiments, of affecting the sympathetic Heart, and exposing and rendering Vice extremely Odious.]

 The Essay on the question, &c. received.

ERRATA, in our last p. 67. col. 1. line for rate, r. tolerate, p. 68. col. 1, l. 1. tbwarts that r. tbwarts their.